

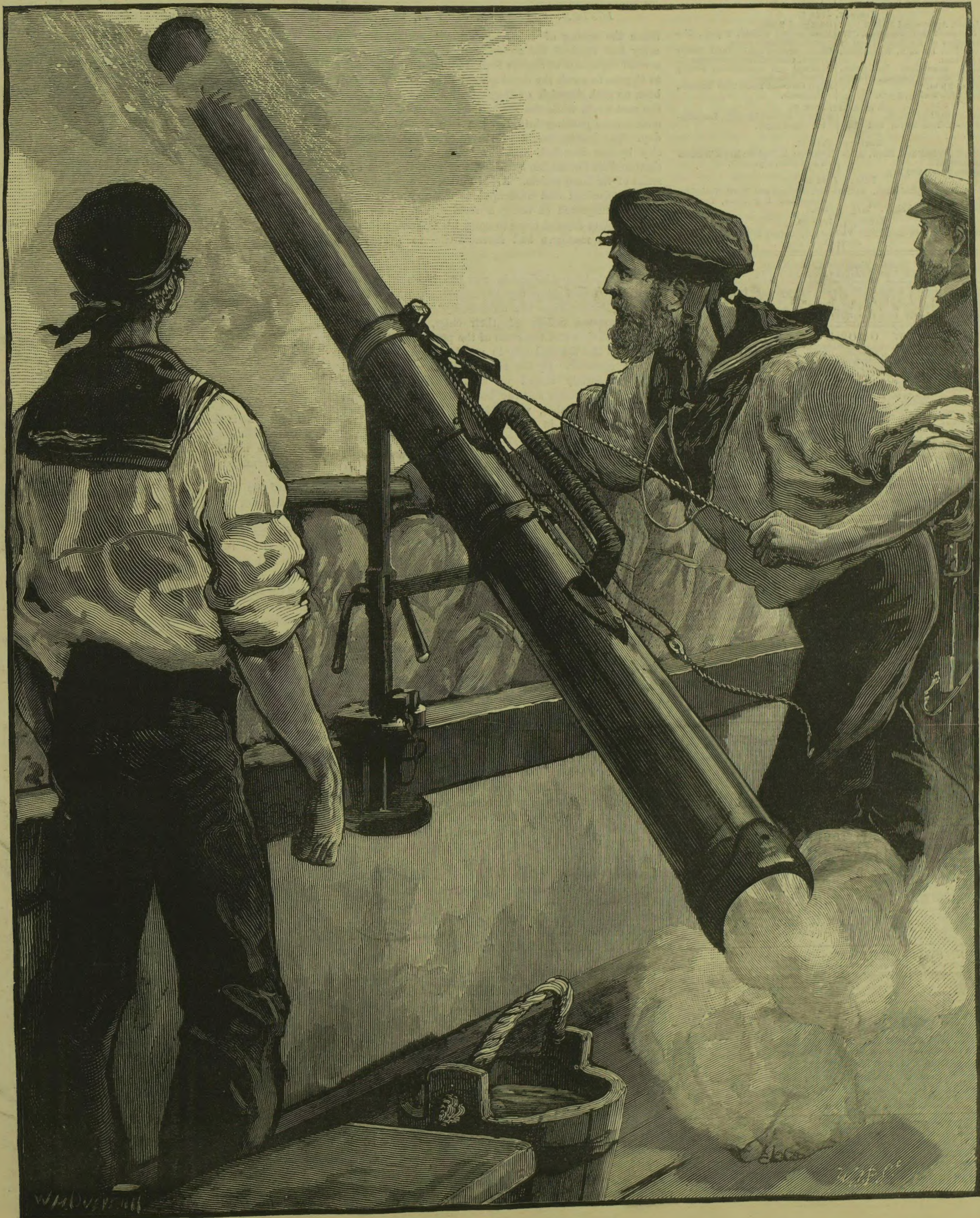
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2255.—VOL. LXXXI.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.



FIRING ROCKETS ON BOARD H.M.S. MONARCH.



BIRTH.

On the 13th inst., at 17, Rue Drouot, Paris, the wife of Thomas Taylor Fontaine, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at his residence, Culliford House, Dorchester, Dorset, John Galpin, aged 69 years.

On the 16th inst., at Cirencester, Anne Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Sewell, in her 61st year.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 29.

SUNDAY, JULY 23.

Seventh Sunday after Trinity.  
Moon's first quarter, 10.18 a.m.  
Morning Lessons: I. Chron. xxi.; Acts xxiii. 12. Evening Lessons: I. Chron. xxii. or xxviii. 1-21; Matt. xii. 1-22.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Canon Nisbet; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Arthur Robins, Rector of Holy Trinity, Windsor.  
St. James's, noon.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. J. H. Cheadle; 3 p.m., Canon Farrar; and 7, Rev. Dr. Butler.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Professor Bonney (for the Friends of the Clergy Corporation); 3 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Whittington, Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill.  
Savoy, 11.50 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Hon. and Rev. G. W. Bourke, Rector of Fulbrough.

MONDAY, JULY 24.

Excavations at Ephesus, Meeting at Mansion House (announced).  
Marlborough College, presentation of

prizes by the Duke of Albany, evening concert for the Royal College of Music.

TUESDAY, JULY 25.

St. James, Apost'e and Martyr.  
The Duchess of Cambridge born, 1797.  
Consecration of the first Bishop of Newcastle, Dr. E. R. Wilberforce, at Durham.  
Builders' Benevolent Institution, general annual meeting, Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m.  
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.

Goodwood Races.  
Horticultural Society, 3 p.m., National Carnation Show.  
Gloucestershire Agricultural Society Show, Cheltenham (three days).  
Highland and Agricultural Society Show (four days).  
Royal Cornwall Yacht Club Regatta, Falmouth.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

Regattas: Bedford; Bath.  
Stockton-on-Tees Horse and Dog Show.

National Archery Meeting, Leamington (three days).

THURSDAY, JULY 27.

Cleveland Agricultural Show, Middlesbrough.  
Goodwood Races, Cup day.

Regattas: Abingdon; Royal Western Yacht Club, Plymouth.

FRIDAY, JULY 28.

Quekett Microscopical Club, anniversary, 8 p.m.  
Driffield Agricultural Show.

South Durham and North Yorkshire Horse and Dog Show, Darlington.

SATURDAY, JULY 29.

Regattas: Plymouth Corinthian Yacht Club, Barnes and Mortlake, and Agccroft.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 29.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 35	7 20	8 13	9 25	10 42	11 52	1 05

GOODWOOD RACES.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.  
SATURDAY, JULY 22, and MONDAY, JULY 24, SPECIAL FAST TRAINS from VICTORIA, for Arundel, Littlehampton, Bognor, Drayton, Chichester, Havant (for Hayling Island), and Portsmouth (for Southsea and the Isle of Wight).  
SPECIAL TRAINS, for SERVANTS, HORSES, and CARRIAGES only, will leave Victoria at 7.50 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., on Saturday, July 22, and 6.45 a.m., 7.50 a.m., and 6.30 p.m. on Monday, July 24.  
Horses and Carriages for the above stations will not be conveyed by any other trains from Victoria on these days.

ON ALL FOUR DAYS OF THE RACES  
A SPECIAL TRAIN (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class) will leave Kensington 7.10 a.m., Victoria 7.30 a.m., London Bridge 7.35 a.m.  
A SPECIAL EXPRESS-TRAIN (1st and 2nd Class) will leave Kensington 8.45 a.m., Victoria 9.0 a.m., and London Bridge 9.5 a.m. Return fares, 2s. and 20s.  
An EXTRA SPECIAL EXPRESS-TRAIN (1st Class only) will leave Victoria 9.45 a.m. Return fare, 3s.  
FORTNIGHTLY TICKETS for the Goodwood, Brighton, and Lewes Race Meetings:—First-Class Tickets (not transferable), available from Saturday, July 22, to Saturday, Aug. 5, inclusive. Price Five pounds.  
TICKETS for the Special Trains, also the Fortnightly Tickets, may be obtained previously at the London Bridge and Victoria Stations; also at the West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circle, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square, which Offices will remain open till Ten p.m. on July 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th.  
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Tourist Arrangements, 1882.  
TOURIST TICKETS will be ISSUED from MAY 1 to OCT. 31, 1882.  
For Particulars, see Time Tables and Programmes, issued by the Company.  
Derby, June, 1882. JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY, SWITZERLAND.—The most direct, rapid, picturesque, and magnificent route from London to Italy.  
Three Express trains daily from London to Milan, and from Milan to Rome, 42 hours to Venice.  
Sleeping Cars to each Train. Second Class Carriages to the Express Trains in Switzerland. The carriages are lighted by gas, and fitted with the safety continuous brakes.  
Excellent Buffets for Breakfasts and Dinners at the Swiss Stations.  
The Tunnel, in consequence of the security of its construction, can be traversed by the most timid persons without the slightest disagreement. The transit through occupies only twenty-three minutes.  
Tickets are available for thirty days in Switzerland.  
On arrival at the Railway-station of Göschenen the several post carriages and hotel omnibuses conduct passengers to Andermatt, where are excellent hotels, and from whence the point of departure of three Alpine routes—viz., the ancient route over St. Gothard, that of the Furka, and the Oberalp, leading into the valleys of the Tessin, the Rhone, and the Rhine.  
Time tables, with map of the line, can be obtained at the London, Chatham, and Dover, South-Eastern, and Great Eastern Railways, the General Steam Navigation Company, and Belgian Mail Steam-Ship Offices in Lombard-street.

SWISS POSTAL STAGE-COACH SERVICE.  
Simultaneously with the Opening of the St. Gothard Railway (June 1), the Stage-Coach Service across this Mountain (Fluelen-Blasca) was discontinued.  
From JULY 1 the Stage-Coaches on the Postal Routes across the Furka and the Oberalp will start from Göschenen. The Swiss Stage-Coach Service in general will be carried out this Summer as usual (both by means of the regular and extra coaches). The passenger fares are fixed by law, and the coaches are fitted out with every comfort. Stage-coaches will run on all the Swiss Alpine Passes practicable for such vehicles; and, in addition to those mentioned above, more especially on the following lines:—Simplon, Splügen, Bernin, Brünig (Brienzi and Meyringen, Alpnach, Sarnen, Beckenried), Schyn, Julier, Albula, Fluela, Lukmanier, Landwasser, Landquart-Davos, Bernina, and the Alpe Les Masses. Aigle-Chateau d'Oc, with branch line to Saanen, and Bulle-Bulle-Bolligen, Simmenthal, Brunnau-Einsiedeln, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO TOURISTS.—LUCERNE and ITALY.—The Navigation of this beautiful Lake continues as usual, notwithstanding the opening of the St. Gothard Railway, with its fifty-six tunnels, measuring forty-one kilometres, or about one-fifth the entire line. There are eight Steam-boat Services daily between Lucerne and Fluelen, corresponding with all trains. Also for passengers to cross the Furka-Oberalp, Splügen, &c.  
Tourists from Italy should take their tickets to Chiuso, and thence to Fluelen, as direct tickets from Milan to Fluelen are not delivered; travellers consequently have to pay direct to Lucerne. Ample time is afforded at Chiuso (twenty minutes) to procure tickets. First-class dinners and breakfasts on board these boats, traversing in daylight, surrounded by mountain scenery and pure air. What is it of the "Tunnel" Railway, one alone of which measures fifteen kilometres, say eleven miles. The express train takes eight hours out of which one and three quarter hours is spent in gloomy tunnels and the almost suffocating smoke from the locomotives. Prospectus of the Lake Navigation Company, Lucerne.

UNION SWISS RAILWAY.—Important Notice to Tourists visiting Switzerland.—The celebrated mountain passes are open as usual with the Coire Railway, whence postal coach service for crossing the Splügen and Bernina Passes for Italy, and the Albula and Julier Passes for the Engadine. Excellent buffet at Coire. Post trains in conjunction with Continental and London railways. Tickets of the South-Eastern and Chatham and Dover Company, London.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.  
On MONDAY, JULY 24.  
MR. CHARLES BACKUS, the eminent American Comedian and Joint Proprietor of the world-famed San Francisco Minstrels, of New York (who is now on a brief tour in this country), has, in the kindest manner, proffered his valuable aid, and will appear in conjunction with the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS COMPANY  
COMMENCING MONDAY NEXT, JULY 24.  
Mr. STANLEY GRAY, the Peerless Alto, and Mr. RICARDO, the great Burlesque Prima Donna, of the San Francisco Minstrels (with the kind permission of Mr. Charles Backus), will also appear on the same evening.  
Great preparations for the August Bank Holiday.

SURREY ASSOCIATION FOR THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE BLIND. In Graciosa of Sir Henry Bessemer, Denmark Hill, GRAND GARDEN FETE for Benefit of Institution, on SATURDAY AFTER-NOON, JULY 22, 1882, at Two o'clock, Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., will preside. By kind permission of Colonel Clive, the Band of the Grenadier Guards, under direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey. Grand Choral Concert by pupils of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, under direction of Principal Campbell, L.L.D. Readings by Miss Bella Brown, at Four o'clock. Floral and Refreshment Marquee. Admission to the Grounds by Ticket only, 2s. 6d. Choral Co.-cert, 4s., 2s., 2s., and 1s. ARCHD. MURRAY, Hon. Sec., 3, Pelican-buildings, Peckham-road, S.E.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS  
will shortly CLOSE their FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Open from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.—Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.—SUMMER EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM;" "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. NOBODY'S FAULT, by Arthur Law; Music by Hamilton Clarke; and SMALL AND EARLY, and Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. No fees. Last week of the Season. Will close Saturday, July 29. Reopen Oct. 9.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. Every Evening, at Eight, ROMEO AND JULIET. 11th Performance, Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Messrs. Fernandez, Terriss, Howe, &c. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open from Ten to Five.  
MORNING PERFORMANCE.—MR. IRVING begs to announce that he has arranged to play one more MORNING PERFORMANCE of ROMEO AND JULIET To-day, SATURDAY, at Two o'clock. There will be no performance in the evening. Mr. HENRY IRVING'S BENEFIT and Last Night of the present season, SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 29.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1882.

Since the spring of 1878, when the victorious Russian army had reached the outskirts of Constantinople, and several regiments of Sepoys from India had been brought to Cyprus to await the development of events, there has been no such feverish excitement in England as during the past week, while the mournful telegrams from Alexandria were pouring into London two or three times a day. The bombardment of the forts of that renowned city by our ironclads and gun-boats, which effectually shattered its formidable batteries, was only the first of a series of thrilling events. Arabi Pasha, though known to be a determined and unscrupulous military adventurer, was not suspected of being a reckless desperado, who would violate flags of truce to cover his retreat, and have recourse to massacre and incendiarism to gratify his revenge.

For two days Alexandria was the scene of horrors hardly equalled during the dire supremacy of the Commune in Paris. First the unbridled Egyptian soldiery, by the express orders of their chief, and then the released convicts and the scum of the population, were let loose upon the devoted city to murder, burn, and pillage at their pleasure. By the aid of petroleum, which had been deliberately stored up with a view to such an exigency, the greater and the best part of this fine town was reduced to ashes, while the Khedive remained not only helpless but in extreme danger in his palace at Ramleh, and Admiral Seymour and his matchless fleet were the sad spectators of an awful and unexpected catastrophe which they had not the means to avert. It has long been evident that the lawless troops of Arabi would no more submit to the Sultan than to the Khedive, and that their utter defeat must be the preliminary to the restoration of order in Egypt. Our fleet has taken the first step to that end, and performed its task with singular completeness. Whether the action of the Government in the matter was dictated by imperious necessity, or was deficient in statesman-like foresight, will of course be the subject of stern criticism. But the proper time for Parliamentary approval or censure can hardly be while her Majesty's Ministers are overwhelmed with heavy responsibilities that appeal to the patriotism of the whole nation.

Happily, much in some of its details and episodes tends to relieve the horrors of the Alexandrian tragedy; and there is good reason to believe that the first loose reports as to the vast extent of the massacre were greatly exaggerated. Marvellous, indeed, was the escape of many Englishmen and other Europeans from the infuriated cut-throats to whom Arabi had handed over the deserted city. Here and there, amid the spreading desolation, fortified houses were successfully held as so many castles by their heroic inmates. The gallant Mr. Cornish emerged as from the grave after his successful defence of the indispensable waterworks, for which to the last he held himself responsible. The preservation of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, whose barricades resisted the assaults of a raging mob, and which became a place of refuge to many hunted Europeans, until the entire band, swollen to more than a hundred, finding relief hopeless, made their way through the burning ruins to the shore, and thence in some abandoned boats to the Helicon, is a bright episode in the painful story of the destruction of Alexandria.

Not less pleasing is the record of the meritorious services of our sailors and marines, and the aid given by Germans and Americans, who remembered that "blood is thicker than water," when they went ashore to explore the burning city. They put out the fires, seized the bloodthirsty ruffians engaged in pillaging, rescued terror-stricken people from the jaws of death, defended the helpless inmates of the hospitals, and formed a secure body-guard for the Khedive, who had been condemned to death by the rebel leader, besides seizing the dismantled forts and spiking the guns. In a few hours this handful of undaunted men, under the auspices of the Admiral, Lord Charles Beresford, and other resolute officers, wrought a magical change in that scene of desolation, and secured Alexandria against a sudden attack from the demoralised troops outside the gates. Now, after the lapse of a few

days, and since the arrival of more marines and a regiment or two of regular troops—making a strong force of 6000 men—the city is securely occupied on behalf of Tewfik Pasha, whose rescue from assassination has greatly diminished political complications. Order is restored, confidence has returned, the fugitives are returning, and the markets and shops are being reopened. In exploring and clearing away the acres of ruin, it has been found that many of the chief public buildings remain intact, and that invaluable public documents have escaped destruction. When famine has been vanquished and pestilence averted, Alexandria, it is to be hoped, will begin to rise anew and in increased beauty from its present desolated site.

When Arabi, in his malignant revenge, had doomed the city to become a Pandemonium, he drew off his demoralised army, some 10,000 strong, to Kaft-el-Douar, where he has a formidable park of Krupp guns, and is either intrenching himself behind earthworks or waiting the turn of events. His powers of mischief are still immense. He holds the highway but not the railroad (with its rolling-stock) to Cairo, where he is willing if not able to repeat the horrors of Alexandria by fomenting a native outbreak and proclaiming a holy war. The whole of Egypt, except the coast line and the Suez Canal, is at his mercy, and the mournful accounts of the massacre of Europeans in small towns and country districts indicate the extent of his influence, which every day's delay tends to augment. Possibly the force already at Alexandria would suffice to crush him and his undisciplined soldiery, but imperious political considerations paralyse it. Arabi has refused to come to Alexandria at the summons of the Khedive, who has proclaimed him a rebel, and dismissed him from office, not daring, however, to publish the edict. No doubt the rebel leader yet hopes to secure favourable terms by the threat of laying waste his country.

Apparently, the Sultan, whose ambition and double-dealing have precipitated the crisis, shrinks from his obligations as the Suzerain of Egypt, and wants still more time to procrastinate, while the country is being ruined. Whether his Majesty consents to intervene under the restrictions and safeguards upon which united Europe insists—which seems improbable—or England in conjunction with France, M. de Freycinet having suddenly changed his policy, accepts the mandate of the Powers, an arduous, and perhaps a prolonged campaign may be expected. Arabi's army may not be formidable, but it is to be feared he is able to arouse Mohammedan fanaticism to a pitch that might provoke more massacres, further damage the material interests of Egypt, and make its future government a herculean task.

One of the sad results of these terrible complications in the valley of the Nile has been the resignation of Mr. Bright. Few, pathetic, and dignified were the words of the right hon. gentleman on Monday night in explaining his reasons for retiring from the Cabinet. During forty years he had endeavoured to teach his countrymen that the moral law was not only intended for individual life but for the life and practice of States, and he thought in the present case there was a manifest violation of international law and of the moral law. Why Mr. Bright did not sooner sever himself from the responsibilities of the Government is sufficiently accounted for by his extreme reluctance to weaken the hands of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. The late Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster retires from office at a critical time, when his valuable services and influence as a Liberal leader will be sorely missed. But it may be assumed that his support of the Government will, in the main, be none the less cordial when freed from official ties. The Prime Minister in his very brief but becoming rejoinder to Mr. Bright—who, he said, "carries with him the unbroken esteem, and upon every other question the unbroken confidence of his colleagues"—fully accepted the principle laid down by the late Minister, but disagreed in the special application in this particular case "of the Divine law." The Opposition approve of Mr. Gladstone's position; but some of its members, though perhaps not its leaders, would fain dismiss him from office before his Egyptian policy has been fairly explained, or, at least, adequately developed.

Whatever be the ultimate results upon the welfare of Ireland of the Crime Prevention Act, now coming into operation, or of the Arrears Bill, still struggling through the House of Commons, the forces of nature are more far-reaching than either in their immediate effects. The prospects of the harvest have become a "burning question" on this side St. George's Channel, and on the other side a matter of painfully anxious interest. Here the rainfall has been intermittent; there, almost continuous. In both countries it has seriously damaged the hay crop. The weeping clouds from the Atlantic may ere long cease, and bright skies give scope for beneficent sunshine. Continuous summer warmth—as yet not vouchsafed to us—would improve and ripen the cereal crops, if it is too late to expect a bountiful harvest. In England settled fine weather might place us in a position as good as last year; in Ireland a bad wheat and potato harvest consequent upon incessant rain would be the precursor of severe distress, and of acute agrarian anarchy not to be thought of without a shudder.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

There is capital reading to be found every morning in the intelligence from the seat (is it a seat?) of war (is it war?) in Egypt. Commend me to the courageous Englishman who remained in Alexandria during the entire period of the bombardment, and kept a half-hour to half-hour diary of events as they occurred. The horrible din and uproar; the drays full of wounded Arabs slowly rumbling by; the cabs crammed with shrieking native women; the Egyptian soldiers running away, literally, with "bag and baggage," for they had their bundles of needments and their wives with them; the donkey-boys and gutter children waving green flags and calling upon Allah and the Prophet; the fanatics smashing the telephone apparatus ("putting the clock back," as Mr. James Lowther would say)—all these make up a picture almost Defoe-like in its simplicity and *eraiemblance*.

The newspapers also afford an inexhaustible fund of material ready to the hand of the Tories who are burning to vilify, malign, and calumniate the existing Administration. Only the other day the "Grand Old Man and his Jelly Fish Government" (of such are the utterances of educated Conservative gentlemen) were pelted with political Billingsgate at Willis's Rooms for not having bombarded Alexandria. Now that the place has been "knocked into a cocked hat," Ministers are being abused as though they were pickpockets for not having foreseen that Arabi would let loose the convicts to set the city in flames and plunder it. Foresight! I wonder if, eighteen months ago, there was a single Tory in Torydom who could have foreseen that such a rebellious nuisance as Arabi could have arisen at all.

Mem.: When Lord Exmouth bombarded Algiers in 1816 the Dey did not let loose the galley slaves to loot the city and set fire to it. Nor did Lord Exmouth land his marines to prevent the Algerine Pasha from committing such an act of bloodthirsty madness. The letter written by the gallant British commander on the morrow of the bombardment to the old slave-dealing savage at the Kasbah, is worth quoting:

Algiers Bay, Aug. 28.

Sir,—For your atrocities at Bona on defenceless Christians, and your unbecoming disregard of the demands I made yesterday, in the name of the Prince Regent of England, the fleet under my orders has given you a signal chastisement, by the total destruction of your navy, storehouses, and arsenals, with half your batteries. As England does not war for the destruction of cities, I am unwilling to visit your personal cruelties upon the inoffensive inhabitants of your country; and I therefore offer you the same terms of peace which I offered you yesterday, in my Sovereign's name. Without the acceptance of these terms, you can have no peace with England.

Still, as there are things far above rubies, so is there reading to be found on the subject of this eternal Eastern Question far more interesting than newspaper talk, which must always, from its very nature, be loose, contradictory, and replete with errors. For a survey of our bygone entanglements in Egypt, I would counsel you to study Louis Blanc's "History of Ten Years," 1830—40. Specially would I refer you to vol. ii. p. 615:—

Subsequently, in 1838, after unavailing direct negotiations with the Sultan, the Viceroy made a second attempt with the European Powers. This time he did not propose a vast scheme of warfare; but remarked, on the contrary, that the best way of securing peace was to declare the pachalic of Egypt independent, without which the East would remain a focus from which a spark might at any moment be thrown off that would set the world in a blaze. Europe was inflexible.

Contrast this with M. de Freycinet's recent admission, in the French Chambers, that there was a "nascent" feeling of nationality in Egypt. The following may be read with mingled feelings:—

As for England, she maintained a systematic and implacable hatred for Mehemet Ali. She had vowed his destruction because he resisted the despotism of the London shopkeepers [1832, read bondholders]; because he had under his hand those highways to India, the Euphrates and the Red Sea; because there was no going from the Thames to the Ganges through the Mediterranean without encountering and enduring him; because he was friendly to France.

There is no oak, they say, that strikes deeper roots than does prejudice. I know a far more deeply-striking oak. It is the tree of International jealousies.

A friendly correspondent (without any initials) not only gives me an exhaustive definition of "parbuckling" which, he says, is in common use among draymen in hauling up or lowering casks from or into cellars; but he also sends me a neatly drawn diagram of the process. When I quoted the word "parbuckle," "parbuckle" or "parbuncle," I did not omit to say that it was defined in the dictionaries and in Admiral Smyth's "Dictionary of Nautical Terms." I cited it because it seemed to me a new term in newspaper phraseology. So is "Hanging Gale," about which there was an animated discussion in the House of Commons last week. Every landlord and tenant in Ireland, no doubt, knows all about the "Hanging Gale;" but how many ordinary English readers knew till last Saturday what the term meant? "Does one man in a million," asks Paley, "know how oval frames are turned?"

There is another new political word, certainly not more than three Sessions old, "Blocking." We read in the columns of the press Mr. Doldrum, M.P. for Rubadubshire, has placed on the paper a notice "blocking" the bill of Mr. Slaughterhouse, M.P. for Ballyshambles, for stopping the pay of the Royal Irish Constabulary. I asked an M.P. what the term meant, and the honourable gentleman gave me an elaborate definition of this peculiar form of Parliamentary obstruction; but the word itself, in the technology of the Commons, is novel. I do not find it in the index to Mr. G. H. Jennings' excellent "Anecdotal History of the British Parliament" (London: Horace Cox, 1880), a work which, to use the stereotyped expression, the library of no English gentleman should be without.

By-the-way, there is not only a judicious index (a thing very rare to find) to the "Annual Register" (New Series) for 1881 (London: Rivington's), which has recently been issued, and is now lying before me; but the sensible plan has also been

adopted of placing at the head of each page the chief subjects of the matter comprised in the page itself. Altogether, the second volume of the new series of the "Annual Register" is most lucidly arranged, and fully keeps pace with the times. Large and clear type and good paper add to the attractiveness of the book; and the Parliamentary History gives ample scope and verge to two new (and detestable) political terms, "Obstruction" and the "Clôture." If I could persuade the Editor of the "Annual Register" to use in his volume for 1882 the Shakspearean word "Closure" in lieu of "Clôture," I would willingly (knowing, as I do, a confiding hatter) present the Editor with a new hat in slight testimony of my gratitude.

One slight drawback to the advantage of possessing a goodly number of kind, courteous, and well-informed correspondents is that whenever I ask a question in this page, I receive so many and such detailed replies that I am wholly unable to print in this place a tithe—nay, a twentieth part—of the information conveyed to me. Take, for example, the case of H.M.S. Glatton. I asked, not on my own account, but on that of a correspondent, to be enlightened concerning the name of this particular ship. I have had thirty answers. Among these is my courteous correspondent "Montcontour," who reminds me that in the *Illustrated London News* for Sept. 29, 1855, pp. 373-4, there appeared an engraving and description of the floating battery Glatton, built in that year by Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, for her Majesty's Government, and sent out to the Crimea.

She was called the Glatton, after an East Indiaman by the same name, which, on July 15, 1796, unhesitatingly engaged, single-handed, a squadron of French men-of-war, with the loss of only two men wounded; the enemy losing seventy killed and wounded. One French frigate was sunk. The largest of the Frenchmen was three or four hundred tons bigger than the Glatton, which was of twelve hundred and fifty-six tons burden, and carried fifty-six guns, of which twenty-eight on the lower deck were sixty-eight pounders.

Another correspondent (of the kindred of the heroic commander of the first Glatton, Captain Henry Trollope, who was knighted for his gallantry) tells me that Trollope had the upper decks fitted "with carronades of his own recommendation." The good ship was purchased into the Royal Navy. The action, which gained lasting renown for Captain Trollope, was fought off the Flemish coast. The French force," says my correspondent, "numbered six frigates, a brig, and a cutter, numbering two hundred and thirty-four guns, all told. After being thoroughly well mauled the 'Mounseers' (we call them 'Mossoos' nowadays) 'sheered off.'" Captain Sir Henry Trollope afterwards distinguished himself at the Nore; and for his gallant conduct at Camperdown, George III. personally created him on board ship a "Knight Banneret." Captain Fairfax was the only other Knight Banneret so made.

Mem.: The Glatton derived her name from a village in Huntingdonshire (two miles S.S.W. of Stilton), of which Glatton the Rev. Edward Bradley (the well-known "Cuthbert Bede") was once Curate. Mr. Bradley sends me enough matter concerning the Glatton to fill a column of the "Echoes." He tells me, among other things, that the fighting ship was built at Chatham, by a Mr. Wells, who was a director of Greenwich Hospital and father of Vice-Admiral Thomas Wells. I am reminded also of the coincidence that my query touching the Glatton appeared on July 15, the anniversary of her fight with the French squadron.

Mem.: The floating battery was broken up, and the Glatton now in the service is Number Three of that name. "Montcontour" says that he prefers the name of "Billy Ruffian" (the Bellerophon) or "Mortalité" (the Immortalité) to Glatton (very often erroneously called "Glutton"), "notwithstanding the brilliant exploit of the original bearer of it." The history of ships' names would make a most curious volume. How little did Benjamin Franklin, tranquilly printing his "Poor Richard's Almanack" in far off America, think that in after years Captain Paul Jones, in the privateer "Le Bonhomme Richard," would bring devastation to the shores of Britain!

A ridiculous question was asked of the Secretary of State for War in the Commons on Monday—whether Militia subalterns and members of Volunteer corps, who also happened to be students at Eton and other public schools, "can be subjected to the personal castigation which forms a part of the punitive discipline of those institutions." Mr. Childers, in reply, did not anticipate that any conflict of authorities would arise from the potential birching of sucking second-lieutenants.

The *St. James's Gazette*, commenting on the above, cites from "Cockburn's Memoirs" a droll story, setting forth how "the Major 'greeted for his parritch'" (cried for his porridge) and was whipped for his impatience. "Cockburn's Memoirs" I have not read; but in Lord Dundonald's "Autobiography of a Seaman" (page 46-7) he mentions that when he was quite a small boy, having a relative in the Army who had influence at the Horse Guards, and another relative in the Navy who had influence at the Admiralty, he, the youthful Lord Cochrane, had simultaneously the honour of being an officer in his Majesty's Hundred and Fourth Regiment of Foot and a midshipman on board his uncle's ship.

The future hero did not like his military status at all. His noble papa caused the head of his youthful scion to be pomatomed, floured, and pigtailed; and his young limbs were imprisoned in a blue coat with a red collar, a yellow waistcoat, and small clothes to match (papa was a Whig), and a tight leathern stock. The ragged boys about Northumberland House "guyed" young Cochrane when he went abroad in this preposterous garb. The little Lord went crying to his father, and begged to be allowed to join his uncle at sea. "The reply was a sound cuffing." But he went to sea at last, to a memorable purpose.

"I. M. E." (Devonshire Club) writes, "I hope the present time is not an inopportune one to ask from your 'Echoes' an answer to a query respecting Amrû-Ibn-al-Aas, the Child of Five Fathers, Companion of the Prophet, and Conqueror of Egypt, and long and unjustly reputed the destroyer of the Alexandrian Library." No; Sirree! Not by any means. Beshrew Amrû-Ibn-al-Aas and all his Five Fathers! I should counsel my correspondent to apply to "Atlas" of the *World*. He has plenty of leisure when he is not "in the saddle," or "among the backwaters," or slumbering in lavender-scented sheets, and lulled by the "murmur of the tumbling weir." This is Treadmill House; and we have no time for your Amrû-Ibn-al-Aas, and sic' like.

The proposed school of Dramatic Art may turn out a *fiasco* or it may prove (as I hope it will) a brilliant success; but, in the meantime, Mr. Dion Boucicault is about to teach us all how to act. I have before me a printed circular setting forth that, Mr. Henry Irving having kindly tendered to Mr. Boucicault the use of the Lyceum Theatre, there will be held therein on Wednesday afternoon, the Twenty-Sixth instant, in compliance with the wishes of the leading members of the theatrical profession, a Dramatic Séance, when Mr. Boucicault will endeavour to describe and illustrate the art of acting, its rules and principles, and exhibit the method and process by which it may be studied practically, beyond its elocutionary and declamatory parts.

I wonder whether Mr. Boucicault be familiar with that curious tractate on the actor's art, "Ideen zu einer Mimik," by J. J. Engel (Berlin, 1785). The little line-engraved figures with which the "Ideen" are plentifully illustrated are singularly beautiful. Engel, who made his début as a theologian, was a German dramatist of some repute in the last century. Two of his pieces, "The Grateful Son" and "The Page," have been translated into French; and one of his comedies, "The Gentle Woman," imitated from Goldoni, is still occasionally performed in Germany. He had "principles" and "processes" on the brain, and wrote an essay on "The Method of learning Logic by explaining the Dialogues of Plato." Off! Dr. J. J. Engel.

The English classic on the art of acting is Mr. Henry Siddons' "Practical Illustrations of Rhetorical Gesture and Action adapted to the English Stage" (London, 1822). This work has been more than once alluded to, here. The plan of the book is avowedly founded on Engel's treatise, which, Mr. Siddons explained, he did not translate into English, for the reason that the original work was peculiarly adapted to the "business" of the German stage, while the references and examples were chiefly taken from the drama of that country. The copper-plate engravings are, for the most part, clumsy copies from Engel, and are, as a rule, drolly deficient in suggestiveness of the attitudes and varieties of expression, such as Suspicion, Contempt, Devotion, Terror, Vulgar Arrogance, Conceit, Voluptuous Indolence, and so forth, which they profess to illustrate.

The definition of the attitude of "voluptuous indolence" (illustrated, first by the picture of a demure country lass asleep under a tree, and next by the figure of a young lady in a ball dress dancing what is apparently a jig) is exceedingly funny. But not so funny as the explanation in the text:—

What unity can an author indicate here! Should he paint Rapture as a soft sensation of voluptuous indolence, with eyes swimming in pleasure and half concealed under their lids? I might ask him, in my turn, whether a physiognomy lively, gay, and sparkling with the most vivid joy, arms stretched out, the body bounding from earth and dancing in the wanton air—I would ask him, I repeat, whether he would not recognise the required sentiment under this delineation also.

I hope that Mr. Dion Boucicault will give us an illustration of Rapture—not forgetting the "bounding from earth" and the "dancing in the wanton air"—at the Lyceum.

The recent proceedings of "Horrible Pasha" (otherwise known as "Araby the Reverse of Blest") and the general pressure on our columns brought about by the end of a season and the beginning of a war, constrain me to interpolate in the "Echoes" this week what little there is to say concerning the "Playhouses." At Drury Lane, Madame Ristori has achieved a brilliant success as the heroine in an English translation of Giacometti's historical play, "Elizabeth, Queen of England." It is not by any means the "Good Queen Bess" of English song and legend that Madame Ristori presents to the audience at Old Drury; but rather a Bad Queen Bess—a stern, vindictive, capricious old termagant. Her "make up" was probably suggested by the superb picture by Paul Delaroche, representing the dying Elizabeth propped up by pillows, recumbent on the floor, and persisting to the last in "hurling foul scorn" at all and sundry.

The "intelligent foreigner" has been having things slightly too much his or her way lately at our principal theatres; and it is quite time that, at Drury Lane, above all other places of entertainment, the British Drama should come to its own again. Thus I am waiting somewhat impatiently for the grand new sensational drama which Mr. Augustus Harris promises us proximately at "the Lane," and which, for the sake of the National Theatre, I trust will prove as lucky as its reputed title.

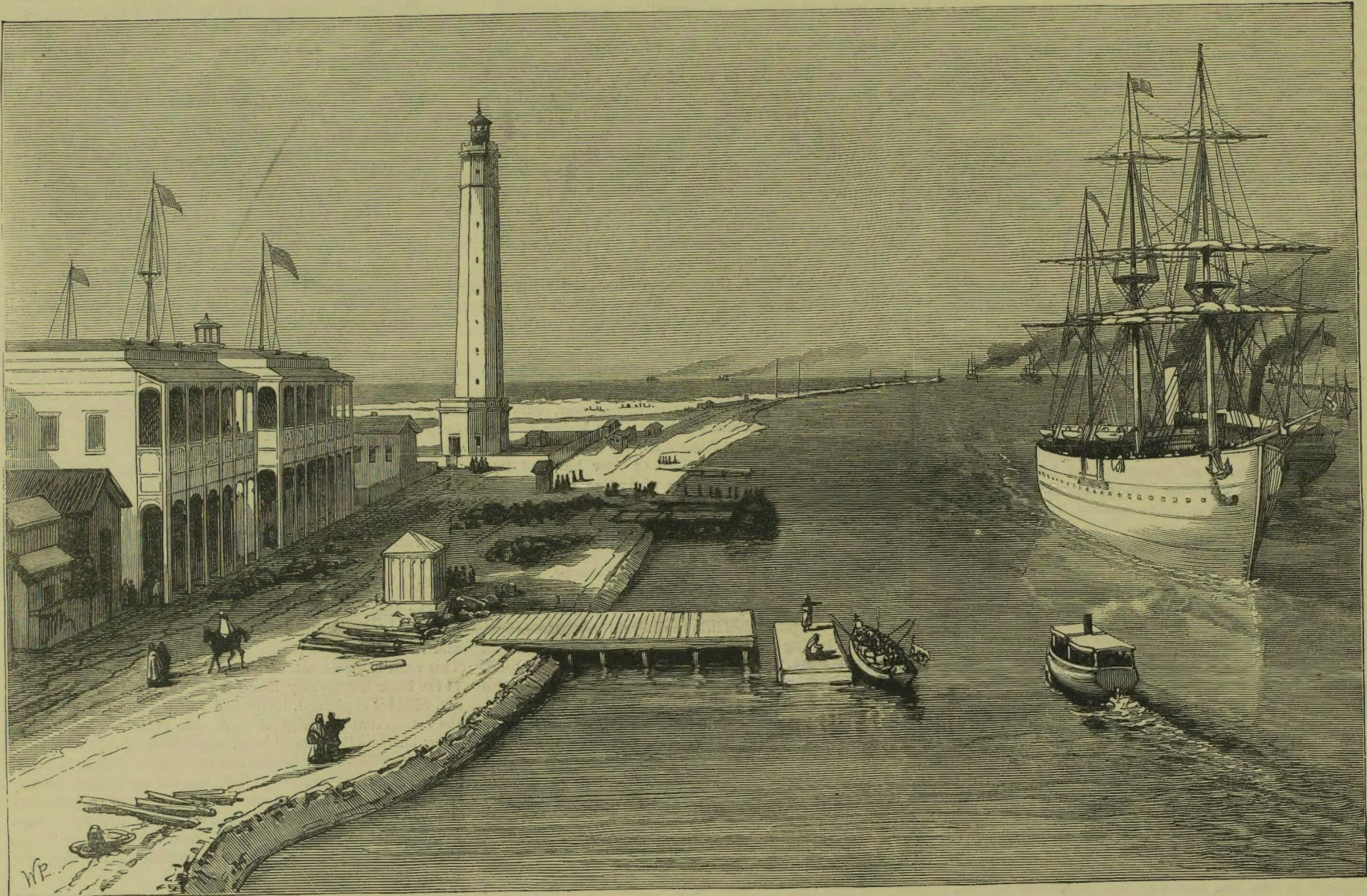
At the Criterion, Mr. Albery's "Mulberry Bush," said to be a version of the French "La Femme à Papa," is to be brought out, ere long. At the Avenue Theatre, the "Manteaux Noirs" continues to draw crowded houses. At the Vaudeville, a play entitled "Gammon," a clever adaptation by Mr. James Mortimer of "La Poudre aux Yeux," by MM. Labiche and Martin, has been produced with some success. At the Gaiety, the sparkling comic opera of "Billie Taylor" has been revived.

This instant Saturday there will take place the last morning performance of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Lyceum; and there will be no performance in the evening. I may add that Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. J. L. Toole, and a "host of talent" of all kinds will support the chair at the Thirty-Seventh Annual Festival of that admirable charity the Royal General Theatrical Fund, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the Thirty-First instant. Send for your tickets early; for a little bird has told me that Mr. Irving and Mr. Toole both intend to "speechify," and, we shall have, I hope, a rare evening.

G. A. S.



T H E C R I S I S I N E G Y P T.



LIGHTHOUSE AND BREAKWATER AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE SUEZ CANAL, PORT SAID.



EGYPTIAN INFANTRY IN CAMP.

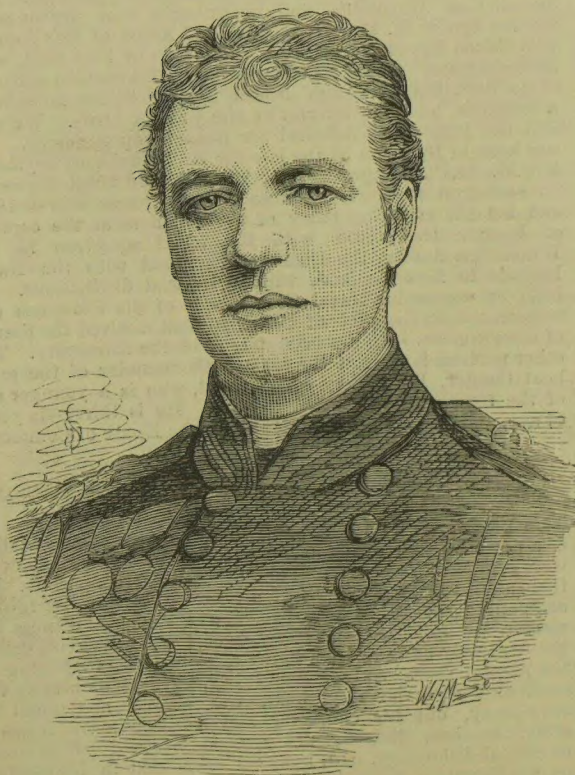




VICE-ADMIRAL SIR FREDERICK BEAUCHAMP PAGET SEYMOUR, G.C.B.,  
COMMANDING THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON AT ALEXANDRIA.

## THE WAR IN EGYPT. DESTRUCTION OF ALEXANDRIA.

We have now to deplore a terrible event, one that, next to that of May 24, 1871, in Paris, seems the most terrible in the history of our times. One of the greatest commercial cities of the Levant, half European, the trading mart and residence of mercantile men of the Western nations, has perished in an outbreak of wild passions, occasioned by a desperate situation at the beginning of fierce and unsparring warfare. It is in human nature that such acts of criminal madness should be possible; and they have sometimes been perpetrated by races which boast of a high civilisation. The wisdom and beneficent power of enlightened statesmanship in Christendom ought to be exercised with a view to prevent their occurrence. In the present instance, though an irremediable injury has been inflicted, not alone upon Egypt, but upon immense interests shared by the leading nations of the world, and upon the common interest of humanity, a lesson may hereafter be drawn from so vast a piece of mischief. Our connected record last week of the proceedings at Alexandria was necessarily written on Wednesday evening, and stopped at the incidents of a flag of truce being displayed at noon that day, and of negotiations with the British Admiral being ostensibly invited by the Egyptian officers presumed to be acting on behalf of Arabi Pasha, the Minister of War and the chief of the military faction. We had then no telegraphic news later than half-past one in the afternoon, and we hoped that a suspension of hostilities was arranged, and that Arabi Pasha would surrender the city, as well as the forts already disarmed and almost demolished by the naval bombardment. But Thursday morning brought the publication of the dreadful news of atrocities consequent upon the defeat of the Egyptian garrison in the forts, and accompanying the forced retirement of Arabi Pasha's troops, which were half disbanded, extremely demoralised, and apparently disposed to join the town



LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, COMMANDER, R.N.,  
IN CHARGE OF THE POLICE AT ALEXANDRIA.

rabble and the Bedouin robbers lurking around in committing every kind of licentious and ferocious outrage. What the depraved rabble of that city and of the neighbouring Arab suburbs were capable of doing, whenever the restraining presence of a disciplined military force should be removed, had been exemplified in the riot and massacre of Sunday, June 11; and it will be remembered how, upon that occasion, while the worthless city police or municipal guard, during two hours of unchecked outrage, robbery and murder, had rather aided than opposed the malefactors, they were promptly dispersed when the regular Egyptian soldiery came to the scene of disorder. This was vividly illustrated by the Sketches of an eyewitness, published in our Journal on the 1st inst., and by his personal testimony, in the accompanying letter, that "both officers and soldiers behaved well," in clearing the streets and keeping them afterwards; and that "the military are indignant at the excesses committed by the mob." It is, unhappily, too well established by many historical instances, that a soldiery, who form the trustworthy guard of social order while retained in the bond of regimental discipline, may, by sudden disbandment, at an exciting moment of warfare, be converted into its direst foes; and this seems to have taken place with a certain portion of the Egyptian army on Wednesday week. There are, it is known, different races, negroes of the Soudan, Arabs of various tribes, and Fellaheen or native Egyptians, composing the regular forces then under the command of Arabi Pasha; and it is probable that when he abandoned the city, under cover of a deceitful flag of truce, he could not or would not take with him those regiments upon whose adherence he might not rely. It is certain that he left thousands of soldiers behind, without their commanders, in a state of utter demoralisation, and that they instantly joined in the orgies of plunder and slaughter renewed by the local rabble, continued during two hours after the withdrawal of the troops, and finished by setting fire to the European quarter of the city, which has thus been entirely



destroyed. There had been good order in Alexandria, though great panic was felt by all classes, during a whole month previous to the bombardment of Tuesday week, as the actual Ministry, to which Arabi Pasha belonged, then had a regular force under strict command to repress every motion of popular disturbance. The expulsion or the voluntary removal of that force—if not driven away by the bombardment, then treacherously withdrawn to permit the disaster that ensued—appears to have been the immediate cause of the inconceivable havoc on the Wednesday evening.

Our preceding descriptions and illustrations of Alexandria, in the last four Numbers of this Journal, have supplied a general acquaintance with the local situation of that city and of its harbour, and of the forts and batteries, extending more than seven miles along the seashore, by which it was defended from foreign attack. The Frank, or European Quarter, including the Grand Square, formerly named the Place Mahomed Ali, which is now reduced to heaps of ruins, occupied the eastern part of the city, on the shore of the so-called New Port, which was not the actual port of commerce, being a mere shallow bay full of sandbanks. The Old Port, or Inner Harbour, with the Quays, the Arsenal, and the Mole and Landing Pier, lies on the west side of an isthmus, artificially formed many ages past, connecting the islet of Pharos, on which are the Palace of Ras-el-tin, several Forts, and the Lighthouse, with the mainland shore behind. We take this opportunity of commending Messrs. Letts, Son, and Co. for their timely publication of an excellent Plan of Alexandria, on the scale of three inches to the mile, with the depths of water in the harbour channels. Another Plan, extending so far westward as the Marabout island and fort, is published by Mr. James Wyld, and will be found even more serviceable in studying accounts of the late bombardment. Either will show the point which must here be considered; namely, that some of the shells thrown by several of our larger ironclads at the Ras-el-tin and other Forts were likely, if they missed their aim and passed on about two miles farther in the same direction, to fall into the midst of the city. In spite of the utmost care and skill exercised by the officers and gunners of the naval squadron, it is now proved by ample evidence that this actually happened; one of the largest shells from a British ship of war struck the English church at the farther side of the Grand Square; and the Europeans still left in Alexandria testify that many shells fell in the streets and among the houses in different quarters. In the narrow lanes and alleys of the old native town, one of which is shown among our Artist's Sketches, the falling of a shell must have been so destructive and terrifying to the poor inhabitants that we can readily understand the panic excited among the townspeople on Tuesday week. They fled from their homes in terror, many thousands of families all that day thronging the roads to the city gates, with crying lamentations, escaping into the country, destitute of all but the little they could carry with them. At half-past five, when the bombardment ceased, forlorn groups of weeping women and angry men, with children beside them, were seen to greet each other with joyful thanksgiving for relief from the instant danger. Others were deluded by a false rumour that the forts had repelled the attack, and had sunk two or more of the British ships; but there is no doubt that the whole native population, except the soldiery, was afflicted with agonies of fear, and that all who could leave the city did so, dreading the worst fate of the defenceless victims of war. It was impossible to deceive them, as there was no civil government, the Khedive having shut himself up at Ramleh, and there was no English or foreign official on shore to whom the Admiral might have sent a reassuring message. The Tuesday night was endured in painful anxiety, and next morning the terror of the townspeople was renewed by the sound of our guns firing a few shots at the outer forts not yet subdued, and by symptoms of an intended attack on the forts behind the city, from the ships which had now entered the inner harbour. The flight of panic-stricken families throughout Wednesday forenoon, though it is certain that there was no real danger of their being molested by the British forces on sea or shore, proves the continuance and aggravation of their distress. Such was the condition of Alexandria, by all the accounts from persons remaining in the city, at the hour when Arabi Pasha resolved upon his military retreat. The horrible doings of the afternoon, which are to be next related, were consequent upon the state of utter confusion, dismay, and wild excitement prevailing in the motley population.

It is, according to the *Times* correspondent and others, not believed that Arabi Pasha gave any orders to pillage and burn the city. He appears to have simply marched out, with a portion of the Egyptian army, just about the time when the ostensible negotiations for peace, conducted by Toulba Pasha, Governor of Alexandria, on board the Khedive's yacht Mahroussa, with Flag-Lieutenant Lambton, sent by the British Admiral, were broken off; the Bittern, with that officer, returning to the Admiral's flag-ship at half-past three o'clock. As the negotiations were abortive, Toulba Pasha alleging that he must refer to the Khedive, at Ramleh, for instructions concerning the proposed terms of surrender, the bombardment was to have been renewed; but one shot only was fired, at four o'clock. By that time, it is now ascertained, the troops still under command of Arabi Pasha had departed, and the disbanded soldiery who remained in Alexandria had begun the shameful work of sacking and firing the European quarter. It is thus described by M. Goussio, manager of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, who likewise tells us of the preceding flight of the townspeople; how, as he says, "the whole night long, the native population had poured, screaming with terror, into the interior," and on the Wednesday their flight was continued in still greater numbers. "In the afternoon the exodus from the town had become general. At three o'clock the soldiers gave the signal for pillaging. As on June 11, they began by opening the doors of the stores and dividing the merchandise which they found. Soldiers, under the direction of the officers and superior officers, divided the booty in a disgraceful fashion; but at the same time having its comical side. Pieces of calico were cut into pieces and handed round; while albums, watches, and fancy goods were carried off and presently pulled to pieces, after having been for a few moments in the hands of men who did not understand their use. The officers frequently carried two or more guns, so as to leave free hands to the soldiers who were carrying off the booty. A Colonel, mounted on a horse, had a pair of new shoes under his arm; another threw down and broke into a thousand pieces a clock which he found too heavy to carry. In fact, the property destroyed was of greater value than that which was actually carried away. As soon as a shop was empty, the paper and all the debris that could be hastily collected were thrown into it; then small explosive pellets were added, and in a moment the whole was in a blaze. At five o'clock the Egyptian heroes, loaded with booty instead of laurels, retreated in the greatest disorder. Since two in the afternoon the Bowabs, or house porters, had received the *mot d'ordre* to desert the houses which they guarded. By six all the European quarter was in flames, and the town presented the appearance of one

huge furnace." It is stated that soldiers were seen to pile heaps of bedding, saturated with petroleum, at the doors and windows of houses, and to set fire to these; the French Consulate, in the Grand Square, was fired by a soldier at the very first. The town rabble, bent on repeating their exploits of June 11, were joined by the released inmates of the criminal prisons or hulks, including those whom the Governor of Alexandria had arrested for their doings on that memorable Sunday. The dwellings and shops of native townsfolk were not spared. Predatory bands of savage Bedouins, who had been hanging about outside the city, expecting a chance of plunder in the accidents of war, poured quickly into Alexandria to kill and to rob indiscriminately, and hastened away, laden with spoil, at nightfall, but next day sacked the houses of the English merchants and others at Ramleh, four miles distant, which had been left unoccupied. The loss of property in Alexandria, by wanton destruction not less than by robbery, will be reckoned at several millions sterling. The number of people massacred has not been computed at less than five or six hundred. In the buildings of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, the Crédit Lyonnais, and the Ottoman Bank, a few score Europeans, among them some women, prepared to defend their lives, and drove off a crowd of assailants. At four o'clock on Thursday morning, when the streets were comparatively empty, they walked down to the Marina, took the boats lying there, and rowed out into the New Harbour, where they were picked up by H.M.S. Helicon, to the number of one hundred or more. About eighty Germans, including the patients of the German Hospital, outside the city, with the Deaconesses or Protestant Sisters of Charity there, sought refuge on board the German gun-boat Habicht. The French Catholic Sisters, also, with their clergy and the medical officers, had done all they could to relieve the wounded and distressed of every nation, amidst the frightful scenes of murderous conflict.

It was not till Thursday morning, after a dreadful night in Alexandria, that the officers and seamen of the British squadron had any certain knowledge of the state of affairs, though flames had been seen rising from the city. Parties were then sent ashore; the first man who ventured into the burning town was Mr. Ross, Purveyor to the Fleet; but there were few people to be met, as the lurking thieves and incendiaries ran off out of sight. The conflagration went on several days, and the Grand Square, with all the adjacent streets, Exchange-street, Sherif Pasha-street, and others, in which were the Consulates, the Hotels and Clubs, and the chief houses of business, fine buildings of stone and marble, became one scene of ruin. The task of restoring order was intrusted to Lord Charles Beresford, Commander of the gun-boat Condor, whose gallantry in attacking the Marabout Fort on the Tuesday had been especially admired. He was now placed in charge of a small body of Marines and seamen, with the aid of some disarmed Egyptians, to form a temporary police force. Several of the scoundrels caught in the very act of setting fire to houses were summarily shot in the Grand Square, and those caught plundering were flogged. Dynamite was used to blow up some blocks of buildings, to stop the spread of the conflagration.

His Highness Tewfik Pasha, the Khedive of Egypt, accompanied by Dervish Pasha, the Special Commissioner of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, had remained at Ramleh, apparently in fear and danger of being murdered, since the bombardment on Tuesday. They came out, safe and sound, on Thursday afternoon, with an escort of soldiers who had been specially hired to protect the Khedive, and met the British Admiral on board a ship in the harbour, but the Khedive has since returned to his own Palace. Ragheb Pasha, who was Arabi Pasha's colleague, still holds the office of Prime Minister, and last Monday addressed to Admiral Seymour a formal communication, stating that the Khedive has dismissed Arabi Pasha from the Ministry of War, and has ordered him to stop his military preparations. Arabi Pasha, in the mean time, is at a place named Kafr-i-Douar, fourteen miles from Alexandria on the railway towards Cairo, and near the Mahmoudieh Canal, with a regular military force, consisting of six thousand infantry, four hundred cavalry, and thirty-six field-guns, a rocket battery and a Gatling battery, and with an increasing number of irregulars, but very badly provided. He has attempted to get hold of the railway locomotives, and some trucks laden with corn and coals, which were at Alexandria; but this has been stopped, and the line has been cut near the city. A strong Naval Brigade, under command of Captain Fisher, of H.M.S. Inflexible, with a large force of Marines, landed on Saturday, but has since been relieved by the arrival of two or three regiments of British troops, rendering our possession of the city perfectly secure.

An illustration of the Bombardment of the Forts of Alexandria by the British Ships, on Tuesday week, is presented in the Large Engraving that forms our Extra Supplement. Our Sketches of Alexandria and its Suburbs were drawn some months ago by M. Montbard, a Special Artist of this Journal who visited Egypt at that time. The view of Port Said, with its Breakwater and Lighthouse, at the Mediterranean entrance to the Suez Canal, though distant more than 150 miles from Alexandria, has some interest at the present crisis. We give also the Portrait of Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour. He was born in 1821, son of the late Sir H. Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.H., M.P., and grandson of Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour. He served on land as a volunteer in the Burmese War of 1852, and led the storming party of the Fusiliers at the capture of Pegu. He served with the naval squadron in the White Sea during the Russian War, and with the Naval Brigade in New Zealand, winning special distinctions. In 1880, he was senior Naval Commander of the European demonstration in the affair of Dulcigno, and received the thanks of Government. He has been a Lord of the Admiralty. The other portrait is that of the gallant Commander of the gun-boat Condor, Lord Charles Beresford, who is a younger son of the fourth Marquis of Waterford. He is thirty-six years of age, and was six years a member of the House of Commons.

#### ARABI PASHA.

This personage, with whom, as the ambitious representative of a powerful native faction in Egypt, Great Britain is now at war, suddenly emerged from obscurity in September last. He then appeared at the head of a military and popular revolt, compelling the Prince Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, to dismiss his former Ministry, and to convene a sort of Parliament, called the Assembly of Notables, which met about the beginning of the present year. Ahmed Arabi Bey, to speak of him by the rank and style he then held, was simply a Colonel in the Army, but his character and position were respectable; he has, indeed, never been accused of personal or official dishonesty, and, however misguided in his conduct as an Egyptian politician, seems to have enjoyed the esteem of his fellow-countrymen. He was born at or near the important town of Damanhour, thirty or forty miles from Alexandria, and belongs to the native Egyptian race, that which constitutes the bulk of the peasant population, or Fellaheen; his name, more properly written "Ourabi," has nothing to do with an Arab lineage. He appears to have

received a purely Mussulman education, and to have little knowledge of Europe, understanding no foreign language; but he is a devout and zealous professor of the religion of Islam, and inherits from his ancestors the title of "Syed," which implies a certain claim to orthodox consideration. The affair of Sept. 8, much resembling a *pronunciamento* of the type familiar in Spanish history under Queen Isabella II., resulted in the overthrow of Riaz Pasha's Administration, which was unpopular because it was supposed to be too deferential to certain foreign interests. Sherif Pasha, who was thereupon appointed Prime Minister, pledged the Khedive to establish a Parliamentary Government. A manifesto was issued by "the National Party," as Arabi and his supporters call themselves, on Dec. 18, containing an exposition of their views and purposes. They profess loyalty to the Sultan, both as Imperial Suzerain and as Caliph of the Mussulman community, but will never suffer Egypt to be reduced to a Turkish Pashalic, and they claim the guarantee of England and of Europe for the administrative independence of Egypt. They also profess loyalty to the Khedive, but will not acquiesce in a despotic rule, and insist upon his promise to govern by the advice of a Representative Assembly. They accept the obligation of the Egyptian public debt, as a matter of national honour, although it was incurred for the private ends of a selfish and dishonest ruler, the late Khedive Ismail Pasha, without the consent of the nation. The Financial Control, for the security of the foreign bondholders, is recognised as a temporary necessity, but the Egyptians hope gradually to redeem their country from its subjection to the European creditors, and to enjoy the management of their own affairs. They complain of the intrusion of foreigners (mostly Frenchmen) into 1345 Government offices, with an aggregate of salaries amounting to not less than £370,000 a year. The exemption of European residents in Egypt from certain taxes, and from the ordinary jurisdiction of the Egyptian Civil Courts, is also mentioned as a grievance. The Army, in the opinion of Arabi, should be raised to its full complement of 18,000 men, as allowed by the firman of the Porte in 1841, the extended dominion in the Soudan being taken into consideration. Finally, the National Party declares its sincere regard for the principles of religious liberty, and the civil and legal equality of Mussulman, Coptic Christian, Jewish and other native Egyptians. Such principles are approved by the Sheikh of the Azhar, the great Mussulman University at Cairo. At the beginning of the present year the Khedive and Sherif Pasha, according to promise, called together the Assembly of Notables—that is to say, of "Omde," elected for each district by the village mayors, "sheikh-el-beled," who are men of wealth holding an hereditary municipal office. Arabi was then appointed Under-Secretary of State for the War Department, and was raised to the rank of Pasha. The Assembly of Notables wanted to vote the Budget. It was refused by the Khedive's Government, on account of the Financial Controllers. Hence the Egyptian Crisis of this day; but Arabi Pasha's insubordinate behaviour has been infamous, from first to last. He is not the less a rebel and a traitor, though both the Khedive and the Sultan condoned his offences. It was most needful that, in May last, he should be summarily sent into exile; but he refused to go; and now the British Fleet and Army will enforce the decree for his expulsion.

#### MUSIC.

##### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

This establishment is to close for the season this (Saturday) evening, with a repetition of "Il Barbiere," with Madame Patti as Rosina. Since our last notice of the performances, there has been nothing to call for comment except the assumption by Madame Patti, for the first time this season, of the character of Margherita in "Faust"; and this is too familiar to need fresh detailed remarks. In vocal brilliancy (particularly in the "Jewel song," which was encored), and in dramatic feeling in the deeper situations towards the close of the opera, Madame Patti displayed all her well-known excellence. The cast, as on former occasions, included Mdle. Stahl as Siebel, M. Gailhard as Mefistofele, Signor Nicolini as Faust, and Signor Cotogni as Valentino.

The principal artists of the establishment contributed to an attractive concert at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday afternoon, when the brilliant vocalisation of Madame Patti and Madame Albani, and excellent performances by other members—including the orchestra and chorus—made up a varied entertainment. Signor Bevnigani and M. Dupont conducted.

Balfe's tuneful operetta, "The Sleeping Queen" (the libretto by Mr. Farnie) has been revived at the Avenue Theatre. The piece was first produced by Mr. German Reed at the Gallery of Illustration in 1864; and Balfe's pretty music seems likely again to become popular. Misses L. Clement and Trevelyan particularly distinguished themselves in their respective characters in Monday's revival of the piece.

Signor Di Giambattista gave a morning concert on Monday, when his programme included his performance of pianoforte pieces by classical masters, and some of his own composition.

A series of Saturday evening concerts begins at the Crystal Palace this week, conducted by Mr. Manns. The opening programme consisted of a varied selection of vocal and instrumental music, to which the regular orchestra of the establishment, the company's military band, and the Crystal Palace choir contributed.

The operatic class of students of the Royal Academy of Music gave a performance of Mozart's "Così fan tutte" last Saturday, in which several pupils of that class gave evidence of the successful course of instruction pursued at the institution.

Mr. Carl Rosa, it is said, has secured Drury Lane Theatre for a series of performances of operas in English next spring.

Covent Garden Theatre will, as usual, be appropriated to Promenade Concerts during the autumn, beginning on Aug. 5—again under the conductorship of Mr. W. G. Crowe.

The contest for the All-England Lawn Tennis Championship was decided on Monday. Mr. E. Renshaw, who was successful on Thursday week at Wimbledon, had to meet his brother, Mr. W. Renshaw, the winner in 1881, who, after an interesting contest, again won by three sets to two. The challenge cup has to be won thrice in succession, and should Mr. W. Renshaw repeat his success next year the trophy will become his absolute property.

Mr. Wyld has published two maps—one showing the position of the various Alexandrian forts and harbours, with the different soundings and a plan of the town; the other the country of the Delta, showing the relative positions of the towns, the Suez Canal, and the lines of railway and waterways.—Messrs. G. W. Bacon and Co. have also issued a map, showing the geographical position of Egypt, with a plan of Alexandria and a map of the Suez Canal and the Nile Delta.—Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, of the Strand, have opportunely issued a coloured map of Egypt and the Suez Canal, with plans of Alexandria, Suez, and Port Said; and Messrs. Letts have published popular maps of Alexandria and Egypt.



## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, July 18.

The national fête this year had one advantage over the celebrations of the two previous years; there was very little said about the capture of the Bastille, the memory of which threatened to become as tiresome to the present generation as the reality was to the generations of the past. This year the inauguration of the Hôtel de Ville caused a happy diversion, and the banquet of the scholar battalions gave variety to the rejoicings. With the exception of these two features the fêtes of July 14, 1882, resembled the fêtes of preceding years. The public buildings were illuminated and decorated with flags and patriotic emblems; the Champs Elysées were festooned with garlands of huge pearls; on the Seine there was a Venetian fête; at every cross-road an orchestra and a ball; on the eminences displays of fireworks; everywhere flags, lanterns, gaiety. The term "everywhere" needs a slight modification in this sense, that in some of the fashionable streets the flags were rare. For some reason or another the leaders of fashion, the "tout Paris," turns up its nose at the national fête. The supreme *bon ton* requires packing operations and departure before the 14th. The absence, however, of this small fraction of the population of Paris does not sensibly impair the splendour of the fête, for foreigners and provincials arrive in numbers more than sufficient to fill up the gaps. This year, owing to the inauguration of the Hôtel de Ville, the fêtes really began on Thursday, and the illuminations and decorations were kept up until Monday. As for the fair that forms a cordon of peepshows and fandangoes around Paris, it will remain until the end of the present week.

While Paris was illuminating Alexandria was burning. I note the fact without intending to speak of the Egyptian question, for the simple reason that all we know here about the operations of Admiral Seymour, the intentions of the Conference, and the probable policy of France, comes from English sources. The Chamber of Deputies is asked to vote 7,800,000*fr.* to pay the expenses of the French fleet in Egypt; but what the French fleet is to do in those parts we shall hope to learn one of these days from the London papers. By another curious coincidence, just at the very moment when Egypt is in flames the town of Boulogne-sur-Mer inaugurates a statue of Mariette Bey, one of its glorious children, the learned successor of Champollion. In the fires and massacres and desolations that are now laying waste the land of the Pharaohs, what will become of the museums that Mariette Bey established there, and endowed with rich gifts torn from the secret recesses of the Pyramids? For the French, Egypt has hitherto appeared as the background of a portrait of M. de Lesseps, the "Grand Français," or as a warm and happy country where they send their invalids and their second-rate operetta singers. The idea of a war in Egypt—in modern Egypt—is one to which it is difficult for many Parisians to become accustomed. What if one of those French operetta troupes got massacred by mistake?

Apocryphal of statues, next Sunday M. de Freycinet is to make a speech at the unveiling of the first statue erected in honour of Rouget de L'Isle at Choisy-le-Roi, where the author of "The Marseillaise" died in 1836. The statue in question represents Rouget de L'Isle as a brilliant officer of engineers, such as he must have been when he conceived the idea of "The Marseillaise" as he was returning from an officers' dinner in the house of M. Dietrich, the Mayor of Strasbourg; and not the broken old man who died poor and miserable, and whose modest funeral expenses were paid by *l'ami Béranger*. It was Carnot who said to Rouget de L'Isle: "Your 'Marseillaise' has given the Republic a hundred thousand defenders." It was Klopstock who, meeting the author at Hamburg, said: "Your hymn has mown down fifty thousand brave Germans."

Béranger, too, has received a modest tribute of glory during the July fêtes. On Sunday, the twenty-fifth anniversary of Béranger's death, the "Lice chansonniers" and a few faithful admirers of the author of "Lisette" paid a visit to the grave in the cemetery of Père Lachaise, recited verses, and placed crowns and flowers on the tomb. In all, there were, perhaps, a hundred persons, half of whom were simple sightseers. Béranger is now *un oublié*; people no longer sing his songs; for the present generation he is a mere name. The songs we sing now are "Le p'tit bleu," and "Les conseils de maman."

On Saturday, the Legitimists, as usual, celebrated Saint Henri's day by attending mass and eating festive dinners in different quarters of the town. The wealthy sent a few telegrams to Frohsdorf to assure the Comte de Chambord of their "unchangeable fidelity and respectful devotion," while for the benefit of the poorer brethren a collective "Adresse au Roy" was drawn up. At Paris there were five banquets, at which the loyal subjects of Henri V. ate "poulet à la Royale" and "côtelettes à la Maintenon," washed down with copious draughts of that excellent wine, Saint Emilion, to which M. de Richelieu attributed his gallant longevity. Nothing could be more innocent than this "protestation à la fourchette."

The news of the day is that Sarah Bernhardt is going to have a theatre of her own. There is nothing small about the great actress. The Comédie-Française makes difficulties. Good! She will create a Comédie-Française of her own—she and her husband, M. Damalas; and her son Maurice shall be manager—nominal manager—in order to keep the boy out of mischief. Perhaps Sarah will buy the Ambigu; if not, she will have a new theatre built and ready for opening on Oct. 1, 1883—a fine theatre, larger than the Vaudeville. Sarah and her husband will be the "stars," and they will play Racine and Voltaire and Shakespeare; open with "Zaire," and then "Othello," a new translation by an Englishman, which Sarah has brought back from London; and then some modern comedies and dramas, and then of course Dumas and Sardou and Augier will give them new pieces; and so on and so on, for Sarah has a fine faculty of building castles in the fatherland of Doña Sol. To have a theatre is her newest whim. Her plans have been formed with singular promptitude. It remains only to put them into execution.

The invasion of English fashions is utterly transforming the appearance of Frenchmen. The Parisiennes, too, have adopted English fashions, but at the same time they have adapted them to their own nature; that is to say, they have transformed them radically. Even the æsthetic costumes, while remaining æsthetic, become more than æsthetic when worn by Parisiennes. But the men, alas! they do not resist. The tailors, soi-disant English, really German—dress their customers after one model, that of the stable-boy—"on the spree," putty-coloured jacket, short and tight trousers, "plastron" cravat, straight coachman's collar, a rakish curly brimmed "pot-hat," a waistcoat—*gilet* *ministre* *anglican*—buttoned high, and gaiters. What dress could be more ridiculous, especially in the climate of Paris. Still this costume is the "chic-anglais," it is "très Rotten Row," "excessivement gentleman farmer." Fashionable shoes are as long as an excursion-train.

T. C.

## THE SILENT MEMBER.

There was an obvious reason for the more than usually large gathering in the House of Commons on Monday. H.R.H. Prince Christian at an early hour took the seat over the clock generally appropriated by a royal personage; noble Lords more than filled the Peers' Gallery, flanked by a large muster of distinguished visitors; the Speaker's and Strangers' Galleries speedily overflowed—and the eyes of most present were fixed upon the venerable member, who, ashy pale and obviously nervous as he toyed with his mouth, sat in the corner seat of the second bench below the gangway on the Ministerial side of the House. This grey-haired legislator was Mr. Bright. The right hon. member for Birmingham had resigned his post in Mr. Gladstone's Government as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and resumed the old seat whence he had for many years eloquently urged successive Administrations to improve the condition of Ireland, and to extend Parliamentary representation.

Yet it was with some diffidence, and not till the Speaker had given him some moments' pause, that Mr. Bright rose (as if in response to the many cries of "Bright!" "Bright!") Albeit he had avowedly nothing to explain, it will be admitted that Mr. Bright, the complimentary portion of his duty accomplished, made what would have been a most formidable thrust at the Government, had it not been on the instant parried by the ready skill of the Prime Minister.

Cheers greeted Mr. Bright's statement that it was his "profound regard" for his "right hon. friend the head of the Government" which had kept him from resigning before; but it was with respectful silence the House listened to Mr. Bright's clear, deliberate declaration "that for forty years at least I have endeavoured to teach my countrymen an opinion and doctrine which I hold—namely, that the moral law is intended not only for individual life, but for the life and practice of States in their dealings with one another. I think that in the present case there has been a manifest violation both of international law and of the moral law, and therefore it is impossible for me to give my support to it."

Mr. Gladstone was at his best (because at his tersest) in replying to Mr. Bright. Turning round to look at his late colleague, the Premier earnestly bore witness to the "unbroken esteem" felt for Mr. Bright by the Ministry; and thus neatly warded off the blow his right hon. friend unwittingly sought to plant in self-justification:—"I agree with him in thinking that the moral law is as applicable to the conduct of States as it is to that of individuals, and that the difference between us—most painful to him and most painful to all of us—is a difference upon the particular case and the particular application of that law. Agreeing with him in the principle, we disagree with him in the application of it."

It was with an evident air of relief, as if revelling in the consciousness of freedom regained, that Mr. Bright thereafter crossed his leg, and listened to the resumed debate in Committee on the Arrears Bill.

The absorbing Egyptian Question (which elicited seasonable and important speeches from M. de Freycinet and M. Gambetta in the French Chamber on Tuesday) still yields the most prolific crop of questions in the House of Commons. In this respect the House will probably continue to resound with Egyptian queries till Mr. Gladstone vouchsafes to let loose, so to speak, the Nile of a regular debate on Egypt. It will not be the fault of the "Fourth Party" if we do not have this Egyptian field-day soon. On Monday Mr. Gorst, to wit, gave notice of a motion of censure upon the Government for their not having averted the "pillage and destruction by fire of the City of Alexandria." Lord Randolph Churchill was cheerily welcomed when he rose to ask the Prime Minister for a night to discuss this resolution; and Mr. Gladstone congratulated the noble Lord on his convalescence when he good-humouredly explained why he could not promise a night. Possibly deeming himself a more legitimate Foreign Secretary *in posse* of the "Fourth Party" than Mr. Gorst, Sir H. Drummond Wolff on Tuesday took up the parable at great length, and moved the adjournment in order to animadvert upon the alleged deceitfulness of the Ministerial answers respecting the instructions given to Sir Beauchamp Seymour before June 11. In the lively debate Mr. Gladstone, Sir Charles Dilke, Sir John Hay, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, and Sir Stafford Northcote took part in, it was to be noted with satisfaction that, with the marked approval of the House, due justice was rendered to the gallant Admiral who has so well done his duty at Alexandria. It may be added that it was characteristic of Mr. O'Donnell's native modesty that, in making his first appearance on Monday, after his fortnight of enforced exclusion, he raised his voice to clarion pitch in the endeavour to fling a few Egyptian shells shaped as interrogations into the Ministerial Camp.

Upon Mr. Bourke, however—to judge from the increasing asperity of his tones in questioning his cool successor—will the duty devolve, apparently, of formally challenging the policy of the Government on the Egyptian Question when the hour for debate arrives. Meanwhile, it is to be regretted that the heavy Foreign Office labours of Sir Charles Dilke seem to increase his pallor daily.

Mr. Chamberlain is evidently in perfect unison with his colleagues, notwithstanding Mr. Bright's resignation. Quite cheerful under the affliction, indeed, looked the President of the Board of Trade on Monday. His undoubted capacity for business was conspicuously shown during the special sitting of Saturday last, when he piloted several clauses of the urgently-needed Electric Lighting Bill through Committee. The same afternoon Mr. Mundella secured the second reading of the Scottish Educational Endowments Bill, the aim of which is to appoint a Commission to inquire into this large matter.

The Euphrates Valley Railway is a sufficiently important project to command interest at all times. It gave rise on Monday to a debate in the Lords, initiated by Lord Lamington, who asked the Government to countenance the undertaking. The fine words that proverbially cost nothing were forthcoming from Lord Kimberley; but not a mite of the ten millions the line would cost was promised. With characteristic common sense, the Earl of Derby recommended the widening of the Suez-Canal as a preferable course; and Lord Carnarvon indorsed this advice.

Their Lordships are never seen to greater advantage than they are in such sage deliberations as the one in question. The variety of questions they are ready at any moment to debate was exemplified on Tuesday, when the Public Offices Site Bill was passed through Committee, and when Lord Sidmouth, assuming the rôle of Lord Henry Lennox, questioned the adequacy of our Navy, but was effectively answered by Lord Northbrook.

For the rest, Sir Wilfrid Lawson was on Tuesday forced by circumstances over which he had no control to forego the pleasure of introducing his Local Option Bill; and both Tuesday evening and Wednesday were mainly occupied in pushing the Arrears Bill through Committee.

## CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

Stock Exchange investments are now displaying more tone. This is partly due to a change for the better in the weather, and to some extent also it arises in connection with the present aspect of the Egyptian difficulty. When the full extent of the destruction of Alexandria was known, there was a feeling of dismay; but the safety of the Khedive, the difficulties in the way of Arabi, and many other circumstances surrounding the Egyptian matter, have given rise to the idea that by a continuance of vigour we may speedily close the reign of anarchy in Egypt, and thus hasten the return of the financial control and of the varied international business of the country. Mr. Bright's retirement was received with respectful silence; and it was, indeed, viewed as evidence that the Government was determined on a course consonant with the public feeling. There was, consequently, more confidence in the Stock Exchange and general business circles on this event than has of late been exhibited. Apart from the influence exerted by considerations such as originated with politics and the weather, the markets have been stirred by one or two very special considerations. Brighton A stock, which fell 12 per cent in the week ending with Friday last, the report being regarded as justifying much that had been said by the "bears," fell as much as 4 on the Saturday. As I write, this degree of decline seems to have concluded the downward movement; and well it might, for in the past three months the depreciation has exceeded 30 per cent. On Monday a return movement set in; but it is impossible to be sure that this new direction will prove permanent. The intervention of fine weather towards the close of last week prevented a further rise in the prices of corn on Monday, but American securities continue to advance, on the prospect of Europe once more largely depending upon exports from the States.

However necessary it may be to maintain the letter of the law in regard to exemptions from the duty on railway passenger receipts, it seems hard that, while certain companies have month by month paid what they and the Inland Revenue officials considered the law required, there should be raised a claim on the part of the Government for insufficient payments. In the case of the Metropolitan Company the amount is as much as £70,000, and this has to be paid in four annual instalments. Remonstrance and litigation have succeeded each other without effect, and the directors now recommend their constituents to give up further efforts to obtain a reversal of the decision and to make the payments. The company has a reserve fund of £126,000, which is partly due to savings from revenue and partly from additions in respect of premiums at which stock has from time to time been issued. One would suppose that the payment of the four instalments might most easily be made from this fund; but the directors propose to next Session seek power to issue a sufficient amount of terminable stock, so that the charge may be spread over a number of years. The shareholders are not likely to raise any objections to the proposal.

Defaulting States never cease from troubling. This week the poor Venezuelan bondholders have had to decline fresh offers from their debtors. From the "Legation of the United States of Venezuela" they were informed that the Government of Venezuela will only continue to pay the 3 per cent, which last year came into force, and was this year to give place to 4 per cent. After years and years of entire default the bondholders accepted the compromise, which has now been worked for about a year. The observance of the contract for this not very long period in the history of a State, "with the most religious exactitude," as the fiscal agent describes it, is evidently regarded as most exemplary, whereas it is the barest duty, and the bondholders are now asked to submit to another reduction of principal for the sake of consolidating the internal and external debts.

The growth of the credit of the Metropolitan Board of Works has been continuous, and it gives no sign of yet having reached its full extent. So recently as 1869 the Board began to issue 3½ per cent stock at par, the first amount being for £2,500,000. The minimum was fixed at 94½ per cent, and allotment was made at various prices up to 96½. In 1871, 1873, 1874, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880 further issues were made, until the total got to be just upon £17,000,000, and the price had advanced again and again until the 1880 issue was made on the basis of a minimum of par, and was in part actually allotted at 102. It was then considered expedient to issue 3 per cent stock and to close the books of the 3½ per cent stock. In March last year, accordingly, £2,450,000 of 3 per cent stock was offered, and the amount was disposed of at £94 17s. and upwards. A few days ago a further £1,650,000 of this 3 per cent stock was offered, and the tenders were at prices varying from 96 to 99.

For the first time since 1872 the Great Eastern Railway directors are able to recommend a dividend on the ordinary stock for the first half of the year, and then, as now, the rate is ½ per cent per annum. But in the interval of ten years the company has made very real progress, and we may look forward with confidence to the experience subsequent to 1882 being very different to the dismal record of the few years subsequent to 1872. The Manchester and Sheffield Company are able to pay 1 per cent per annum compared with nil last year. The Metropolitan are to pay 5, and the South-Eastern 3½, showing no change, while the Brighton Company have had to reduce their rate from 3½ to 2½.

T. S.

The Portuguese Chamber of Peers has finally voted the subvention for the Oporto-Salamanca Railway.

Cetewayo and his party left Capetown on the 12th inst. in the steam-ship Arab.

The German Emperor arrived at Gastein on Tuesday in good health, and was received by the Governor and Military Commandant. His Majesty was cordially welcomed.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, accompanied by Princess Victoria, left Berlin on Monday for a tour in the Tyrol and Switzerland. The Imperial party proceeded by way of Dresden to Vienna.

The United States Senate has passed the Pension Appropriation Bill.—Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President Lincoln, died at Springfield, Illinois, on Sunday night, of paralysis, after a protracted illness.—Thirty persons are reported to have been killed in a house in Little Rock, Arkansas, which was struck by lightning.

We hear from Copenhagen that the Kings and Queens of Denmark and Greece inspected last Saturday the Danish Arctic expedition steamer *Dijmphna*, which sailed last Tuesday on her expedition, under the command of Naval Lieutenant Hovgaard. The whole of the Royal family, with the members of the diplomatic body, the Ministers, and the civil and military authorities, accompanied the King and Queen of the Hellenes on Tuesday evening as far as Bellevue, where their Hellenic Majesties took a boat and proceeded on board the Russian steamer *Derjava*, which lay a short distance off in the Sound. The *Derjava* then started for Russia.





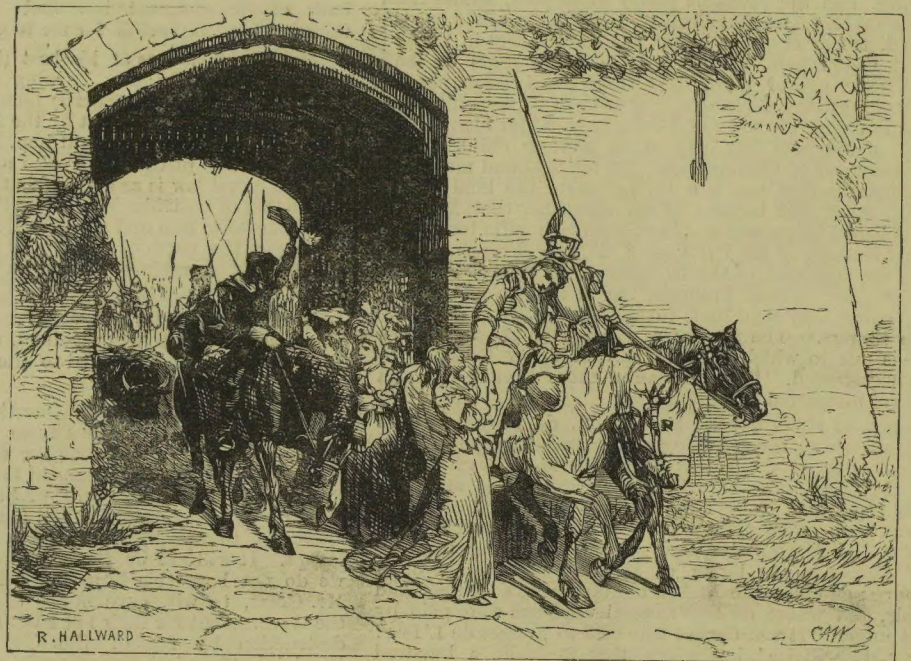
IN THE EVENING THERE SHALL BE LIGHT. B. W. LEADER.



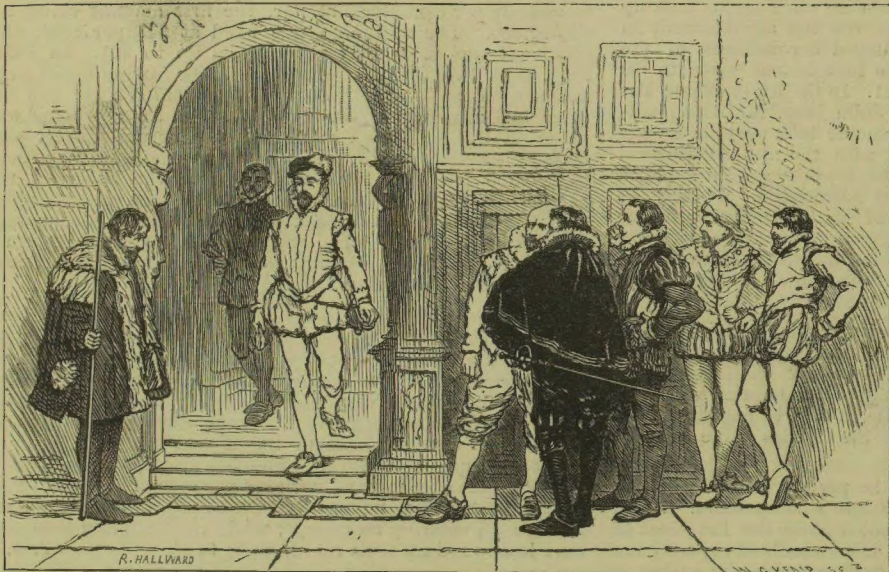
DOLCE FAR NIENTE. C. E. PERUGINI.



THE DOLLS' DRESSMAKER (FROM "OUR MUTUAL FRIEND").  
MRS PERUGINI.



SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES. S. E. WALLER.



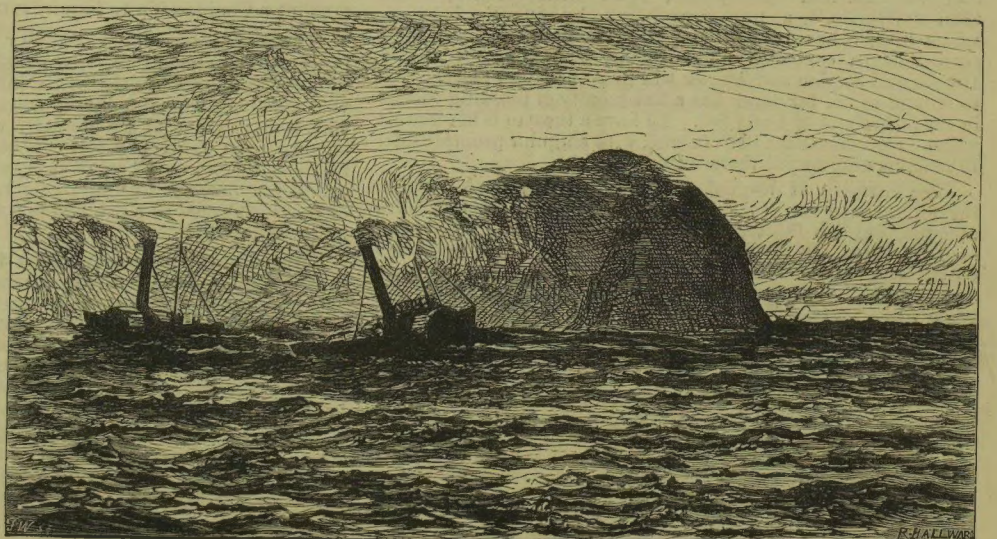
THE FAVOURITE, 1566. SEYMOUR LUCAS.



TROUBLE. MISS ALICE HAVERS.



THE SKIPPER AND HIS CREW. ARTHUR HUGHES.



WAITING FOR THE HOMEWARD BOUND. COLIN HUNTER.





PHYLLIDA. VAL PRINSEP, A.R.A.



THE BURGOMASTER'S DAUGHTER. G. H. BOUGHTON, A.R.A.



THE BLUE GIRL. J. M. WHISTLER.  
(GROSVENOR GALLERY.)



A SUMMER STORM. FRED. MORGAN.



UNA IN SEARCH OF THE RED CROSS KNIGHT. G. P. JACOMB HOOD.  
(GROSVENOR GALLERY.)



CLYTEMNESTRA. JOHN COLLIER.



BREAD-AND-BUTTER DAYS. WEEDON GROSSMITH.



A REHEARSAL. MRS. JOHN COLLIER. (GROSVENOR GALLERY.)



## THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

There was a very marked improvement in shooting on Wednesday week. For the Queen's Prize at 500 yards many good scores were registered. In the Wills Competition at 800 yards, Major Young and Major McKerrell each made highest possible scores. The tie for the Gregory Prize was shot off in the evening, Sergeant Macpherson, of Inverness, being the winner. There were 800 entries for this prize.

The shooting in the first stage of the Queen's Prize concluded on Thursday week, the highest score being made by Colour-Sergeant Smith, 6th Surrey, who made 93; Sergeant Barnes, 2nd Somersetshire, being next, with 91. The Martin's Cup was won by Corporal Lather, 1st Dorsetshire; the Glen Albyn by Corporal Lunan, 1st Edinburgh; and the Windmill by Colour-Sergeant Smith, both with highest possible scores.

The weather was fair yesterday week for the shooting, Lieutenant Stevens, 15th Middlesex, and Captain Mellish, 2nd Notts, tied at 33 for the St. George's Challenge Vase and the Dragon Cup; for the third prize, the Bronze Cross and £20, there were also ties between Edwards, 1st Cornwall; McKenna, 2nd Ayr; Savage, 9th Middlesex; Jackson, 10th Lancashire.

Several important competitions were closed last Saturday. The Silver Medal and Badge in the Queen's Prize was won by Colour-Sergeant Smith, 6th Surrey; the Prince of Wales's Prize by Lieutenant Mitchell, of Canada; the St. George's Challenge Vase by Lieutenant Stevens, 15th Middlesex, after two ties with Captain Mellish, of the 2nd Notts; the China Challenge Cup by the 1st Ayrshire; and the Belgian Vase by the 1st Roxburgh. In the Match between Lords and Commons, their Lordships were victorious by twenty-three points.

On Monday the number of Volunteers had considerably diminished, as the large number of competitors who had failed to secure places in the sixty for the second stage of the Queen's Prize had for the most part left the camp. The United Hospitals' Challenge Cup was won by the squad from Guy's. In the first stage of the Albert Lieutenant Goddall made 73 out of a possible 75, at 600 yards; and in the Arthur Lieutenant Whitehead made 49 out of a possible 50 at the same distance. Shooting for the Mullens' Prize at narrow moving targets, after advances at the double, took place, and was watched with some interest. The prize was won by the 5th Lancashire team, the same corps that carried it off last year; and the 1st Berks again tied for second place. Amongst the competitions which passed through the final stage was the series of prizes which include £50 given by the Secretary of State for War, with £25 added by the N.R.A., divided into twenty-three prizes, shot for at 900 yards with the military breech-loaders. Private M'Vittie and Major Pearce came out at the top of the list, the former making 33 out of a possible 35, and the latter 32. The Martini-Henry contest at 900 yards for the prizes offered by the Company of Armourers and Braziers was also concluded, Major Pearce again running second to the top score (both being 30's) of Private Keith, 3rd Cheshire. For the Halford, with any rifle, and open to all comers, Private Doyle, I.R.A., scored 48 out of a possible 50 at 1000 yards, Sir Henry Halford, 1st Leicestershire, coming second with 46. A somewhat similar contest at 900 yards for fifteen prizes, amounting to £50, which is designated the St. Leger, resulted in a victory for Captain Mellish, 2nd Notts, who made 49 (highest possible score 50), Lieutenant Whitehead, 8th Lancashire, being second with 48; Corporal Hutchinson, of the same corps, third, with an equal score.

The grand contest of the meeting—namely, that for the Queen's Prize of £250 and the gold medal—was concluded on Tuesday. With a low aggregate score, but with a magnificent succession of good shots in the concluding trial at the longest range, Sergeant Lawrence, 1st Dumfries Rifle Volunteers, won the Queen's Prize; scoring three points more than his nearest competitor, Colour-Sergeant Gilbert, of the 3rd Middlesex. He is the seventh Scotchman who has taken the chief distinction as a rifle-shot, since Private E. Ross, of the 7th North York, was the winner in 1860, the National Rifle Association's first year. Sergeant Lawrence is manager of the printing department of the *Dumfries Herald*. His shooting on Tuesday proved him to be an extraordinary marksman at a thousand yards; for he brought no very considerable score from the lesser ranges, and pulled up his total by the brilliant and steady placing of shot after shot to his account at the last. The Princess of Wales fastened the badge of the Queen's Prize upon the winner's arm; the medal being reserved for public delivery, with the prizes, at the close of the meeting. The band then struck up "See the conquering hero comes," and Sergeant Lawrence was carried to the London Scottish camp, where the champagne goblet was passed round in his honour.

During the afternoon of Tuesday the Prince and Princess of Wales went to the other end of the common to watch the competition for the Brinsmead Challenge Shield. This, a new prize, is fired for at unknown distances by teams of six men at targets similar to those used in the Mullens competition, but with this difference, that, instead of passing across the line of fire, they appear above the parapet of the butt and, only remaining visible for fifteen seconds, sink again out of sight. As the heads of the targets begin to show, the line of advancing marksmen halt, get ready, and each man is allowed to fire one shot. After seeing the practice from range, their Royal Highnesses passed down under the mantlet of the butt and there watched the bullets strike the wooden targets. Twenty-seven teams entered into competition, and the result gave the victory to the Royal Marines. We give an engraving of the Shield. Leaving this contest still going on, their Royal Highnesses drove to the prettily set-out Canadian Camp. Here they were received by Colonel Gzowski, A.D.C., President of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, and Major Tilton, who is in command of the team. Lieutenant Mitchell, the winner of the Prince of Wales's prize, was presented to the Prince, who congratulated him on his success. The Princess of Wales pinned the badge upon Lieutenant Mitchell's breast. Captain Macnaughten, the Adjutant, was presented, and, the Prince of Wales having inspected the men, their Royal Highnesses soon after left.

Without detracting from the interest in the Queen's Prize, it must be remembered that the Grand Aggregate is won with yet greater display of sustained powers and skill. Private M'Vittie, 1st Dumfries, was the winner of this prize with a total score of 317. The Public Schools Veterans' Match, 500 yards, was again won by Eton. In a long-range competition for prizes of a value of £50, given by the Duke of Cambridge, open to all comers, and fired with military breech-loaders, the first prize winner was Private Gibbs, 1st Gloucester.

On Wednesday Private Gibbs, of the Bristol Rifles, headed the second stage of the Albert, with 67 points; beating Humphry, of Cambridge, by one point. The Wimbledon Any Rifle Cup was won by Major Young, 21st Middlesex. The Press Prize was won by Mr. L. R. Wheeler, Press Association. In shooting off the tie for the Snider Wimbledon Cup, Earl Waldegrave, Captain, 1st London, beat Sergeant Pullman, 2nd Middlesex.

The prizes will be presented this (Saturday) afternoon by the Duchess of Albany.

## THE COURT.

The last few days of her Majesty at Windsor were busily employed in receiving and in entertaining numerous distinguished personages, as well as various members of her own family and relatives, including the Prince and Princess of Wales and their three daughters; the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Prince of Leiningen and his son Prince Ernest. The Premier had audience, and, with Mrs. Gladstone, dined with the Queen. Prince Lucien Bonaparte lunched with her Majesty, and the Nawab-Vicar-ul-Oumra, with Mir Laik Ali Khan Bahadur and Mir Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur, sons of Sir Salar Jung, attended by Sidar Diler Jung Bahadur, were presented, and the Siamese Minister presented his credentials. The Queen passed a little time at Frogmore, Divine service being performed in the Royal Mausoleum on Sunday by the Vicar of Windsor; her Majesty and Princess Beatrice receiving the holy communion. Princess Christian breakfasted with the Queen, the next morning at Frogmore. The band of the Scots Guards played in the quadrangle of the castle in the evening.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice arrived at Osborne on Wednesday.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The garden party given by the Prince and Princess on Thursday week at Marlborough House to meet the Queen was attended by the élite of society, both in diplomatic and general circles. There were also present Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, and Princesses Victoria and Francisca of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The Prince and Princess dined with Earl and Countess Sidney at their residence in Cleveland-square, St. James's, the next evening, and afterwards went to Lady Aveland's ball in Belgrave-square. His Royal Highness presided last Saturday at Marlborough House over a meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1881; the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Teck being present. Prince Frederick William of Hesse took leave of the Prince and Princess on Monday on his departure from England. The Princess, with Princess Christian, was present at the concert held at Dudley House for the Hospital for Women, Soho-square. In the evening the Prince and Princess were at a dance given by the Hon. W. and Mrs. Gerard at their residence in Curzon-street. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses visited the camp at Wimbledon, and lunched with Earl and Countess Brownlow. Their Royal Highnesses went to a ball in the evening given by the Brazilian Minister and Baroness de Penodo at the Brazilian Legation in Grosvenor-gardens. The Prince and Princess leave town for the season on Monday, when they go to Goodwood for the race week. The Prince has forwarded a second donation of fifty guineas towards the funds of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage.

The Duke of Edinburgh, after a few days' absence, rejoined the Reserve Squadron on Monday at Weymouth.

Prince and Princess Christian dined with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Countess Karolyi at the Austrian Embassy on Monday, and the next evening the Archduke and Archduchess Rainer of Austria dined with their Excellencies.

The Duke of Albany on Tuesday received at Claremont Dr. Samuel Kinns, the author of "Moses and Geology; or, The Harmony of the Bible with Science;" and, on accepting a copy of this work, his Royal Highness said that he was greatly interested in the subject. The Duke and Duchess will lay the foundation-stone of a free library at Preston in September.

The Duke of Cambridge presented the prizes on Tuesday to the students and nurse probationers of the London Hospital.

Yesterday week the Duchess of Teck presided at the annual commemoration at the Village Homes near Addlestone. The Duke and Duchess dined with the Archbishop of Canterbury on Monday; and they were at Lady Wilson's ball in Grosvenor-square on Tuesday.

## HAMILTON COLLECTION AND BECKFORD LIBRARY.

In the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods the sale of the Hamilton Palace works of art was resumed last Saturday, when 208 miniatures were offered. A miniature of James I. by Hilliard, bought 2700 guineas, and a frame containing six whole lengths of Henri II., Henri III., Charles IX., Catharine de Medici, the Dauphin, and Claud de France was sold for 1675 guineas. Many other works bought high prices, and the day's sale produced £13,348.—On Monday some high prices were realised for pieces of decorative furniture, porcelain, and other objects. A Louis XVI. upright secretaire of mahogany and parqueterie was sold for 1340 guineas. A pair of ebony commodes brought 3000 guineas, and a very fine Louis XV. parqueterie commode realised 5950 guineas. The total of the day's sale was £16,998.—In Tuesday's sale the following were the principal lots:—Bust of Peter the Great, in armour, in bronze, £1060 10s. (Boore). A Louis XVI. sofa, of unusual size, with settees at the ends, the frame carved with trophies or arrows and flowers in high relief, and gilt, covered with old Gobelins tapestry of flowers on a pink ground, from Versailles, £1176 (Mellier). A Louis XVI. bedstead, richly carved and gilt, with a vase of flowers at the head, covered with Gobelins tapestry and a lofty canopy, and a pair of yellow silk curtains, £1155 (Radley). The total of the day came to £14,754.

Owing to the great public interest exhibited in the purchases of the National Gallery at the Hamilton Sale, it has been determined that there shall be a temporary exhibition of them forthwith. The pictures will be on the screens at the National Gallery as soon as these latter can be made.

At the Beckford Library sale on the 12th inst. at Sotheby's three folio volumes, containing portraits of kings, illustrious men and women, and painters, by Antoine Van Dyck, were offered for sale. This series of the engraved works of Van Dyck, in which are numerous etchings by his own hand, is considered not only the finest, but the most complete ever formed, comprising in various states upwards of five hundred portraits, including the equestrian portraits, among which are those of Charles I. and Cromwell. One thousand pounds was the first sum offered, but the volumes were not knocked down till the bidding had reached £2850.—On the 13th inst. the sale of the first portion was brought to a close, the following prices being realised:—"Franchini Poemata," with the capitals painted in gold and colours, and bound in red morocco covered with Grolier tooling on the sides, and with the monogram of the Marquis de Menars stamped in gold on the back, from the libraries of Grolier and Thuanus, sold for £230 (Nattali). "Frobisher's Three Voyages of Discoverie for the Finding of a Passage to Cathaya by the North-west," in black letter, 1578, with two rare maps; and "Keymis' Second Voyage to Guiana," 1596; both bound in one volume small 4to, with old gilt marble calf, by Kalthoeber, £300 (Quaritch). A Collection of thirty-six coloured Drawings of Maps and Plans of France, executed in 1602 and 1603, for King

Henry IV.'s own use, and bound in olive morocco, super-extra, covered with fleur-de-lis stamped in gold, the King's arms forming the centre ornaments, with his crowned H. at each corner, royal folio—a magnificent specimen of the skill of Clovis Eve, for which 70 guineas were offered, but it eventually became the property of Mr. Quaritch for £375. The day's sale realised £2805; making a total of £31,515 for the twelve days.

## THE SUNDERLAND LIBRARY SALE.

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson began on Monday the sale of the third portion of the Sunderland Library. This portion contains many good first editions of valuable books and many works printed on vellum. Among the latter are "The Epistles of Horace," printed at Caen in 1480, of great rarity; the works of Josephus, printed at Verona in the same year; Justinian's "Institutes," 1468; Juvenal and Persius' Satires; the Lyons counterfeit of the Aldine edition; and Livy's "Roman History." The sum realised was £512. The sale will last ten days.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Atkinson, Christie Chetwynd, to be Curate of Ashton-upon-Mersey.  
Biron, H. B., Curate of Harbledown; Vicar of Lympe.  
Blakeney, Richard Paul, Incumbent of Bridlington; Canon of Fenton, in York Minster.  
Burton, Alfred; Vicar of Stetchworth.  
Camidge, C. E., Incumbent of Thirsk; Canon of Wetwang, in York Minster.  
Coulson, T. B., Rector of St. Burian and Hon. Canon of Truro; Vicar of Bramley, near Guildford, Surrey.  
Crosse, C. H., Vicar of Impington, near Cambridge; Vicar of Sawston.  
Driver, J. Pleydell, Curate of St. Paul's, Leamington; Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Worcester.  
Gardener-Waterman, W.; Rector of Bicknor-with-Hucking, Kent.  
Goodwin, L. E.; Rector of St. Martin with St. Paul, Canterbury.  
Kearney, A. H., Vicar of Ixworth; Vicar of Coldham.  
Kebble, J. R.; Private Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield.  
Lloyd, E. L., Chaplain of the Mission Chapel, Tremadoc; Vicar of Carno, Montgomery.  
Lushington, T. G. L., Curate of Great Barton; Rector of Hawstead.  
Rowell, W., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Hull; Canon of Weighton, in York Minster.  
Roids, C. L., Vicar of Aldenham; Rural Dean of Watford.  
Rundle, T. S., Curate of St. Mary, Plympton; Perpetual Curate of Cockington.  
Weldon, G. W.; Vicar of Bickley, Kent.—*Guardian*.

The Lord Mayor entertained the prelates and a numerous company at the Mansion House on the 12th inst.

The Bishop of Durham has given £1000 to found a Bury scholarship in Durham University. Bishop Bury was a distinguished Bishop of Durham.

The vacant canonry in Manchester Cathedral has been filled by the appointment of the Ven. G. H. G. Anson, Rector of Birch-in-Rusholme and Archdeacon of Manchester.

Lord De Saumarez has inserted a window in the Church of St. Mary de Castro, Guernsey, as a memorial of his mother, the wife of the first Baron. The work has been executed by Messrs. Burlison and Grylls.

On the 5th inst. the Bishop of Colchester consecrated a new burial ground at Great Totham, and unveiled a window which has been inserted in the church as a memorial of Mrs. Eyre, the mother of the present Vicar.

The annual festival of the Church Sunday-School Choir, under the auspices of the committee of the Church of England Sunday-School Institute, took place at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, when a concert was given by 5000 members of the Church Sunday-School Choir, on the Handel orchestra.

The Rev. Forbes E. Winslow, Rector of St. Paul's, St. Leonards-on-Sea, has had £10,000, as a thank-offering, unconditionally and anonymously placed at his disposal by a member of his congregation for the building of a church for the poor in a district of St. Paul's parish called Bohemia.

An oaken reredos and sedilia erected in Bangor Cathedral as a family memorial to the late Colonel W. J. Holt was recently unveiled. They are from the designs of Mr. J. Oldrid Scott. The Dean is making a strong appeal for funds to complete the central tower; and Major Platt has offered £500 conditionally upon the like sum being contributed by other donors.

Mr. Justice Chitty has given his decision in the Prestbury Ritual case, overruling both the objections taken by the Rev. J. B. De La Bere to the orders of Lord Penzance. It was contended for the Vicar of Prestbury that the decree of suspension and monition was invalid on technical grounds, and that the order of deprivation was void because it was delivered in a committee-room of the House of Lords; but Mr. Justice Chitty decides against both of these contentions, holding that the Palace of Westminster was not a Royal residence.

The Bishop of Chichester, attended by a large gathering of clergy, consecrated another new church at Eastbourne on the 6th inst., dedicated to All Souls, with accommodation for 800 persons. There is a good organ, by Bishop and Son, which cost £800. A campanile contains a peal of bells and clock—very useful in the neighbourhood of working men in which the church has been erected, and endowed at a cost of £30,000 by Lady Victoria Wellesley, as a memorial of her two sisters.

St. Paul's, Staverton, near Totnes, was reopened on the 6th inst., after considerable interior renovation, under the direction of Mr. J. Christian. The work had been begun before the appointment of the present Vicar, the Rev. J. B. Hughes, and finished through his exertions, the total outlay being about £2000. A new reredos, principally the gift of the Rev. George Body, has been erected. It is a copy of one in the minster at Friburg, in Baden, and was obtained through the Rev. S. Baring Gould.

Another meeting of the Committee of the Mansion House Fund for the relief of refugees from Egypt at Malta was held on Tuesday, when it was stated that £2000 had been remitted to Malta and £200 to Cyprus. It was resolved to send another remittance of £500 to Malta, and the Lord Mayor appeals again to the public on behalf of the fund.

Messrs. J. W. Draper and Son, Covent-garden, report in the *Garden* that the crop of American apples is most prolific this season. In England the crop is comparatively a failure; in France a poor half-crop is calculated upon; in Germany, one third crop only; in Holland, only half a crop; and in Belgium not half a crop.

Yesterday week, the Bishop of Rochester presided at the dedication and formal opening of the Rochester Institute, Walworth-road, established under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association as a home for young women engaged in business, where they can spend their evenings in reading and other recreations.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided in Exeter Hall on Monday evening at a large and enthusiastic meeting in support of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's resolution in favour of local option in the granting of licenses. Resolutions calling on Parliament to enact speedily an efficient local option law and thanking Sir Wilfrid Lawson for his labours in the cause were carried.



## GENERAL HOME NEWS.

It is officially notified that the State apartments of Windsor Castle will be open to the public on and after Monday next.

The capital already subscribed for Mr. A. M. Kavanagh's Irish Land Corporation scheme amounts to £274,000.

Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire, the seat of the Marquis of Huntly, has been let to the Earl of Dudley for three months.

A donation of £105 has been made by Lloyd's towards the fund for the establishment of a Royal College of Music.

The Council of the Society of Arts have elected Dr. C. W. Siemens, F.R.S., as their Chairman for the ensuing year.

Dr. John Chiene, Edinburgh, has been elected to the Chair of Surgery in Edinburgh University, in the room of the late Professor Spence.

Mr. John Arthur Godley has been appointed a Commissioner of Inland Revenue, in the room of Mr. Alfred Montgomery, resigned.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Wesleyan Conference at Leeds the Rev. C. Garrett was elected President, and Mr. Robert Newton Young was chosen secretary.

On Tuesday the annual meeting of the friends of the Asylum for Fatherless Children was held at the City Terminus Hotel. There are 300 children in the asylum.

Mr. T. Spencer Wells, surgeon to the Queen's Household, has been elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, in the place of Sir Erasmus Wilson, whose term of office has expired.

At an influential county meeting which was held at Shrewsbury on Tuesday resolutions were passed inviting the Royal Agricultural Society to hold their show in 1884 in Shrewsbury. Subscription-lists were opened.

It has been decided by the City Commissioners of Sewers to proceed no further in the use of the electric light until Parliament has decided on the general principle on which electric lighting will be permitted.

The Lord Mayor, who is a member of the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company, entertained the whole of the boys of Merchant Taylors' School, nearly 600 in number, at the Mansion House on Monday.

At Bow-street on Monday the case against Thomas Walsh, arrested at Clerkenwell, whence he had been sending arms to Ireland, was completed, and Sir James Ingham committed him for trial on the charge of treason-felony.

There were 2483 births and 1347 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 77, and the deaths 226, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Abolition of Vivisection was held yesterday week at Willis's Rooms, when the year's report was adopted, and a resolution to continue the work of the society till vivisection was abolished was passed.

Mr. Carl Haug has been elected an honorary member, and Messrs. Fred. Barnard, Edward F. Brewthall, John Charlton, A. H. Marsh, John Scott, J. D. Watson, T. J. Watson, and R. C. Woodville have been elected members of the Society of British Artists.

Lord Wenlock has returned 10 per cent of the last half-year's rents to the tenants on his Yorkshire estates; and his Lordship, it is stated, has intimated his willingness to grant fresh agreements, whereby outgoing tenants will receive liberal compensation for unexhausted improvements.

The annual meeting of the Commons Preservation Society was held on Tuesday at the residence of the president, Lord Mount-Temple, who referred at some length to the work which the society had done during the past six years. A resolution inviting pecuniary aid for the society was agreed to.

A new volume of the "Classified Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain," by Mr. Vincent, the librarian, is now ready; it includes the most important works published during the last twenty-five years, placed under their respective heads, accompanied by a synopsis and indexes of authors and subjects.

Mr. C. N. P. Phipps, M.P., has issued an address to the electors of Westbury stating that he will not seek re-election; and Baron De Ferrières has written to the Mayor of Cheltenham, as Chairman of the Liberal Hundred, announcing that it is not his intention at the close of the present Parliament to seek re-election.

The committee of distribution of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund met on Wednesday to apportion to the London hospitals the largest collection yet made in the metropolis. Since the fund was instituted, in 1873, £281,000 has been collected through its agency for the London hospitals, the amounts each year varying from a minimum of £24,905 in 1878 to a maximum of £33,000 in 1882.

The Eton and Harrow cricket-match ended, last Saturday, in a draw: Harrow closed its second innings for 141 runs, and when the time arrived for drawing stumps Eton had made 132, with three wickets to fall. The match between Lancashire and Surrey also terminated in a draw. At Lord's, on Tuesday, Lancashire beat Middlesex by nine wickets, after a remarkable game. Mr. Hornby made an innings of 131.

A heavy compensation claim of the City of London Real Property Company against the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railway Companies, in which £90,000 was demanded in respect of property in the line of the new street to be made by the companies, was settled on Monday by consent, after having been for several days before a jury at the Guildhall. The companies take a portion of the land, and pay £63,630.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that there were in London in the first week of July 86,274 paupers, of whom 48,412 were indoor and 38,862 outdoor. This is an increase of 869, 3100, and 5691 respectively as compared with the corresponding weeks of 1881, 1880, and 1879. Six hundred and ninety-six vagrants were relieved on the last day of the first week of July, of whom 522 were men, 153 women, and 21 children under sixteen years of age.

We are informed that great facilities for the development of tapestry painting will be given at studios now in formation in New Bond-street, under the direction of Mr. H. McDowell. In connection with the undertaking, the agency of the celebrated Low tiles from America will be established, and an exhibition, influentially supported, will be formed for the purpose of illustrating the various uses for household decoration to which these artistic tiles may be applied.

The question of free education was discussed at the meeting of the School Board for London on the 13th inst. Several schools in poor neighbourhoods were particularised by the school management where the experiment of dispensing with fees might be tried. In the case of one of the schools the board declined to vote, and the consideration of the others named was adjourned. At the end of a discussion a recommendation from the special committee appointed to inquire into the charges against the management of St. Paul's Industrial Schools, that the reference to them be discharged, was agreed to.

The body of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, which was stolen from the vault at Duncuch last year, with the supposed object of obtaining a ransom, was on Tuesday discovered buried about two feet in the earth in Dumbra Wood, within a short distance of Duncuch House. The discovery was brought about by a story told by a man, since taken into custody, who states that he witnessed the concealment of the body by men with blackened faces, who compelled him to take an oath that he would not divulge the secret. The body, which was wrapped in a blanket, bore no traces of violence.

In the case in which some members of the Salvation Army were sentenced to a month's hard labour for persisting in a procession at Whitechurch, the Court of Queen's Bench has quashed the conviction and ordered the magistrates to pay all the expenses of the present application.—On Monday the Salvation Army held three meetings at St. James's Hall. In the morning Mrs. Booth replied to the criticisms which had been passed upon the movement; the afternoon was devoted to the purposes of a holiness meeting; and in the evening there was a service preparatory to the dispatch of missionaries to India.

Three Maori chiefs were on Monday introduced to the Colonial Secretary by the Bishop of Nelson, in order to present a memorial bearing on the recent treatment of Te Whiti. They complained of the non-fulfilment of distinct promises, and asked for the appointment of an English Commission of Inquiry. Lord Kimberley explained that, while the Queen took great interest in the welfare of her Maori subjects, she considered the interests of the colony better attended to by arrangements made on the spot.

The statue to be erected to the memory of Thomas Carlyle by the inhabitants of Chelsea was cast on Saturday at the works of Messrs. Young and Company, Pimlico. Miss Blunt, daughter of the Rector of Chelsea, performed the operation of casting by pulling the lever, which caused the molten metal to run into the mould. Mr. Boehm, R.A., who is the artist, has depicted the philosopher of Chelsea seated in an arm-chair, in deep study. The statue, when finished, will be placed on the Thames Embankment.

## CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

A Parliamentary return was issued last Saturday giving a list of all pensions granted during the year ended June 20 last, and charged upon the Civil List, as follows:—

Dr. William Alexander Greenhill, in consideration of his services to medical literature and sanitary improvement, £50 per annum.

Dr. Charles Wells, in recognition of his services in connection with Oriental languages and literature, £50 per annum.

Mr. Charles Patrick O'Connor, in consideration of his merits as a poet, and of his narrow means of subsistence, £50 per annum.

Professor Thomas Wharton Jones, in recognition of his services to medical science, £150 per annum.

The Rev. John Jones, in consideration of his literary services in Wales, £50 per annum.

Mrs. Anne Lucy, in consideration of the services rendered to art by her late husband, Mr. Charles Lucy, £70 per annum.

Mrs. Katherine Burton, in consideration of the valuable contributions to literature of her late husband, Dr. John Hill Burton, especially in connection with the "History of Scotland," £80 per annum.

Miss Marianne Alice Aline Burke, in consideration of the high character and distinguished services of her brother, Mr. F. H. Burke, and in view of all the circumstances of the case, £400 per annum.

Maria Fairman Lady Cole, in recognition of the great services rendered by her late husband, Sir Henry Cole, in the advancement of science and art in the country, £150 per annum.

Mr. Edwin Waugh, in consideration of his literary merit, £90 per annum.

Mrs. Alice Callaghan, in recognition of the excellent public services of her late husband, Mr. J. F. Callaghan, C.M.G., Governor of Bahamas, and of her narrow circumstances, £50 per annum.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 31 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum read at 10 p.m.	Minimum read at 10 a.m.					
July 1	29.615	57.7	49.3	75	0	65.1	52.2	SW. WSW.	210	0.030		
2	29.724	51.6	45.9	82	8	66.3	50.0	SW. WNW.	216	0.360		
3	29.445	56.8	50.4	98	10	66.1	51.8	SW. ESE. S.	200	0.260		
4	29.850	59.8	50.4	72	7	70.2	53.5	WNW. WNW.	290	0.050		
5	29.763	59.3	51.5	77	9	65.8	55.6	WSW. SSW.	319	0.010		
6	29.617	62.9	53.8	74	8	71.0	58.1	SSW.	335	0.005		
7	29.453	62.0	57.4	86	8	70.6	56.9	S. S.W.	463	0.010		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.531	29.712	29.550	29.709	29.871	29.627	29.540
Temperature of Air	61.0	62.1	56.4	61.19	60.9	63.9	62.9
Temperature of Evaporation	64.9	54.9	55.0	55.29	54.8	58.9	61.4
Direction of Wind	WSW.	WSW.	E.	NW.	SSW.	SW.	S.

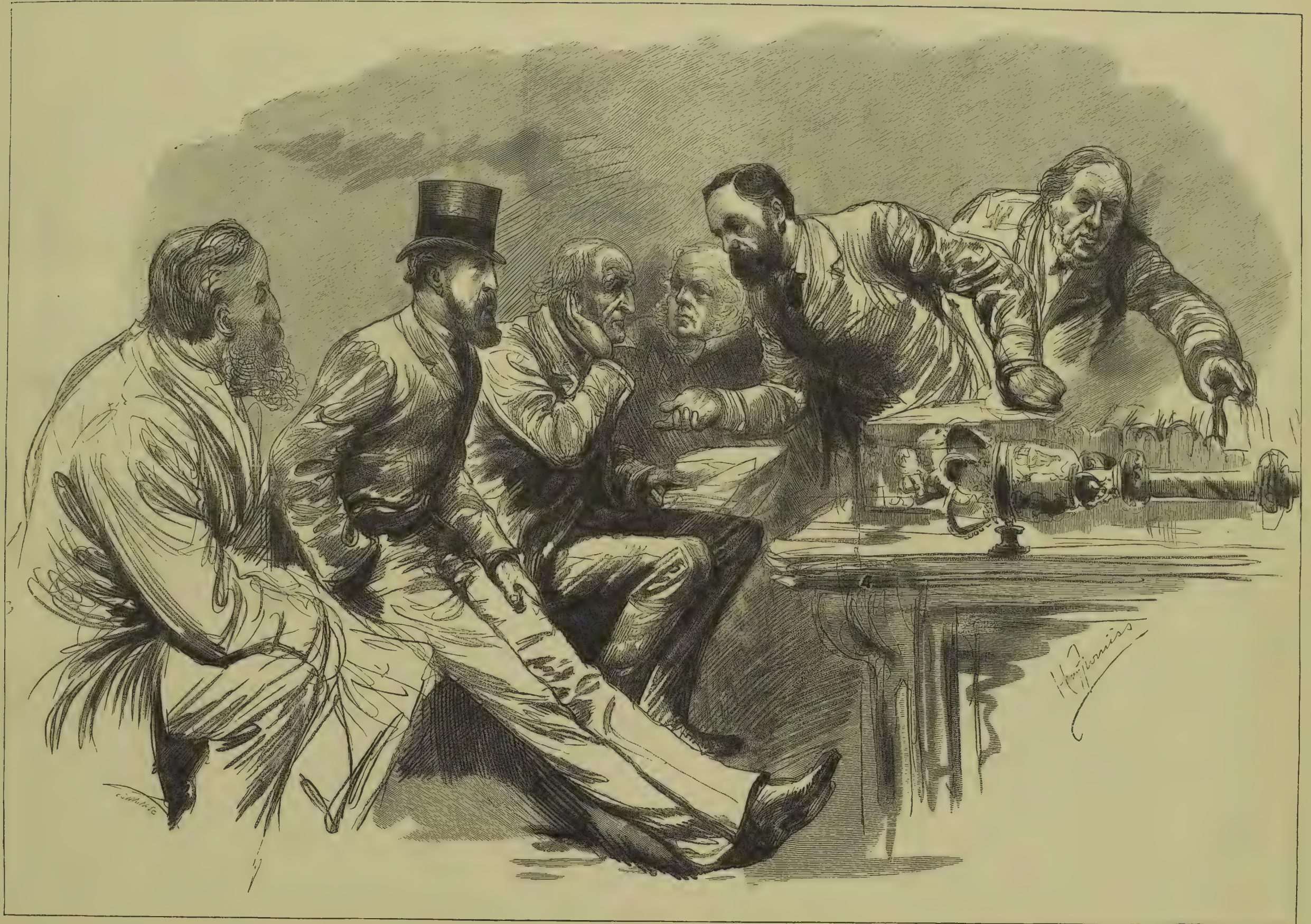
## NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

- W. H. ALLEN and Co. History of China. By Demetrius Chas. Boulger. Vol. II.
- History of Shikharad, with a Review of its Present Condition and Prospects in Europe and America. By T. Anderson. A System of School-Training for Horses. By Edward L. Anderson.
- "BAZAAR" OFFICE. Indian Outfits and Establishments: A Practical Guide for Persons about to Reside in India. By an Anglo-Indian. Theatricals and Tableaux Vivants for Amateurs. With 92 Illustrations. By Charles Harrison.
- BENTLEY and SON. Eliane. A Novel. By Mrs. Augustus Craven. Translated by Lady Georgiana Fullerton. 2 vols.
- Eau-de-Nil. A Chronicle. By E. C. Hope-Edwards.
- BLACKWOOD and SONS. Scotch Loch-Fishing. By "Black Palmer."
- CHAPEMAN and HALL. An Angel Unawares. A Novel. By Courtney Grant. 2 vols.
- Phila; or, The Throne of the Priest. A Drama of Ancient Egypt. Second Edition, Revised.
- DE LA RUE and Co. John Howard's Winter's Journey. By William A. Guy.
- Historic China and other Sketches. By Herbert A. Giles.
- The Wild Tribes of India. By Horatio B. Rowney.
- Laws of Piquet and of Russian Piquet. Edited by "Gardish." Third Edition.
- The Earl's Revenge; or, Lady Jane Grey. A Historical Play.
- GEORGE and SONS. Faith, Hope, and Charity. By Anna Lisle. Illustrated.
- GARDNER, DARTON, and Co. Stories and Episodes of Home Mission Work. With a Preface by the Archbishop of Canterbury.
- HODDER and STROUGHTON. Links in Rebecca's Life. By Fanny.
- HURST and BLACKETT. A Broken Lily. By Mrs. Mortimer Collins. 3 vols.
- LONGMANS, GREEN, and Co. Transactions of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. Dublin Meeting, 1881.
- LOW and Co. Out of Court. By Mrs. Cachel Hoey. Cheap Edition.
- The Gifts of the Child Christ, and Other Tales. By George Mac Donald. 2 vols.
- MEEUX. Albert Durer, His Life and Works. By Professor Moriz Thausing. Translated from the German. Edited by Fred. A. Eaton. 2 vols. With Illustrations.
- SCHOTT and Co. The Mastersingers of Nuremberg. By Richard Wagner. Rendered into English by H. and F. Corder.
- SMITH, ELDER, and Co. Scotch Marriages. By Sarah Tytler. 3 vols.
- STOCK. A Poet's Harvest Home. Being One Hundred Short Poems. By W. Bell Scott. Year Book of the Church. 1882. Edited by Charles Mackeson.
- WARNE and Co. Henry W. Longfellow. A Memoir. By Richard H. Stoddard. With Original Illustrations Descriptive of his Home and favourite Poems. Including his latest Poem, "Hermes Trismegistus."

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

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A DIFFICULT POINT: A SKETCH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.





H.M.S. ALEXANDRA.  
(Our Special Artist, Mr. Milton Prior, was on board this ship.)

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# THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.





THE LATE MR. BENJAMIN WEBSTER.

## THE LATE MR. B. WEBSTER.

The death of Mr. Benjamin Webster, at the age of eighty-five, was recorded last week. London play-goers who are not young, and who used to visit the Adelphi or the Haymarket—which were most popular theatres for middle-class London audiences some thirty years ago—cherish many recollections of this finished actor and experienced manager. He was born at Bath in 1797, the son of an officer in the Army, and was educated at a Military Academy, but preferred the stage as a profession, and began its practice in provincial theatres of the West of England. In 1818 he came to London, and was engaged at several of the minor theatres successively, including the Coburg, or "Victoria," as styled later, and the Regency, now called the Prince of Wales's, near Tottenham-court-road; in 1824, he was at Drury Lane. He joined the Haymarket Company in 1829, and by careful study, devoting earnest thought to the conception of characters, worked his way up to a high reputation. He held the post of stage-manager at Covent Garden in 1836, but in the following year became lessee of the Haymarket, which he managed during fifteen years, bringing out many original plays by eminent authors, and aiding to develop the talents of some of the best actors of that period. Webster may be classed with Macready and Phelps in respect of the part he then bore in sustaining the English drama; and he also wrote, or adapted from the French, several pieces which gained approval and success. His more recent management of the Adelphi, where Madame Celeste, Paul Bedford, Wright, and Toole, the first-named in the melodrama, the others in broad comedy, never failed to prove interesting and entertaining, will be in the remembrance of many of our readers. Mr. Webster's own powers were best displayed, like those of Phelps, in the representation of strongly marked individualities endowed with superior intellectual energy and force of will. One of his most accurate performances was that of Molière's "Tartuffe," at the St. James's, if we mistake not, in an elegant verse translation by the late Mr. Oxenford, which would have satisfied a refined critic of the Théâtre Français. Mr. Webster was also connected, at different times, with the Olympic and the Princess's Theatre; and he exerted himself for the general interest of his profession, being the founder of the Royal Dramatic College, unfortunately not a successful institution, and an active supporter of the Theatrical Fund.

Our Portrait of Mr. Webster is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

## THE BRINSMEAD CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The Silver Shield, manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street, for Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, of Wigmore-street, pianoforte manufacturers, and presented by them for competition at the Wimbledon Meeting this year, is shown in our illustration. It is a shield of pointed form,

THE BRINSMEAD CHALLENGE SHIELD,  
SHOT FOR AT WIMBLEDON.

and charged with St. George's Cross, between the arms and at the foot of which are panels containing representations of incidents in five great British battles—namely, 1st, Landing of the Romans; Standard Bearer leading the Romans ashore;—2nd, Battle of Hastings; The Death of Harold;—3rd, Battle of Agincourt; King Henry V. defending his brother Clarence;—4th, Battle of Blenheim; Surrender of Marshal Tallard to the Duke of Marlborough;—5th, Battle of Waterloo, with the Duke of Wellington in the foreground. This series illustrates the progress of arms and armour, from the skins and shields of the Ancient Britons, through the mail of the Saxon and Norman periods, to the full development of plate armour in the fifteenth century, and its disuse upon the general adoption of firearms. In the centre is a small panel, with the characteristic device of the National Rifle Association surrounded by a wreath of olive and palm, symbols of peaceful victory. The upper arm of the Cross is occupied by a Bard chanting the praises of military achievements; above which, on a ribbon in raised letters, is the title of the prize, "The Brinsmead Challenge Shield." The remaining decorations are the monogram of the National Rifle Association, with rifles and oak wreath.

## A DIFFICULT POINT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Several of the most illustrious present occupants of the Treasury Bench—with one who has quitted the Ministry since our Artist's sketch was drawn—are here portrayed in earnest private conference upon some "difficult point" which has arisen in the course of the pending debate. The expression of serious concern upon the right honourable gentlemen's faces is unmistakably portrayed, and its subject may be left to the guesses of readers who are accustomed to peruse the Parliamentary reports from day to day. We are not going into matters of political controversy upon such an occasion as this harmless presentment of a familiar scene in "the House," with the portraiture of some well-known public men who will be easily recognised. Everybody should be disposed to wish the Ministers of the time being, whether Liberal or Tory, a sufficient measure of patience, good temper, prudence, and practical insight, to dispose of all the "difficult points" that may occur to them in the task of legislation and in the conduct of national business. Whatever be our own principles, or the view in which we regard those professed by an opposite party, we ought to desire that they be applied with discretion and consistency; and to this extent all may fairly sympathise with the perplexity even of their opponents, when charged with the responsibilities of official duty. Above every party consideration, it is to be hoped, in the minds of loyal and patriotic Englishmen, is the sincere wish that the Queen's Government may be carried on safely and prosperously, for the benefit of our common country and of mankind.



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It beautifies the teeth and gums.  
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 It renders the gums hard and healthy.  
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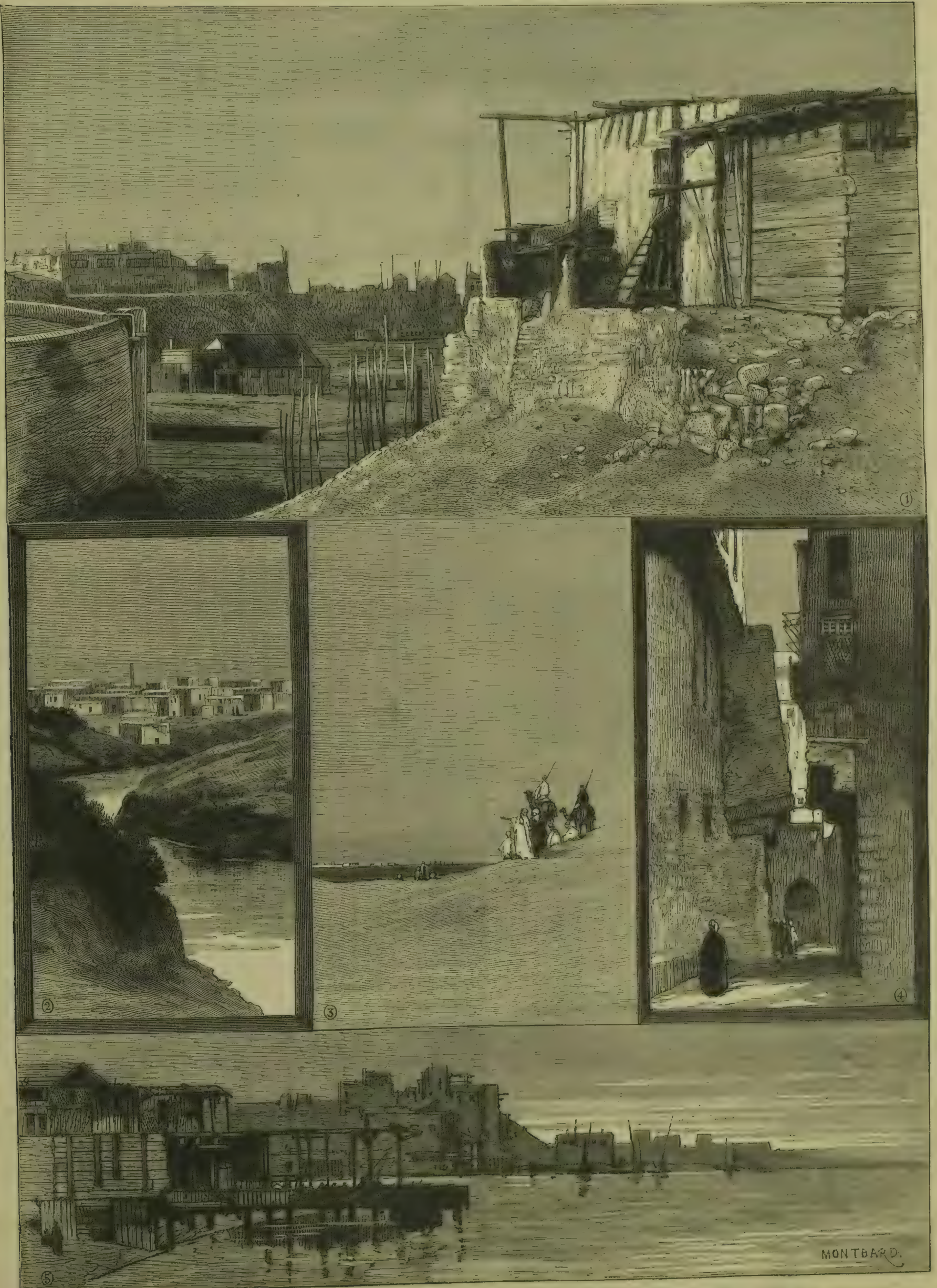
## For the TEETH and BREATH.

Sweet as the ambrosial air,  
 With its perfume rich and rare;  
 Sweet as violets at the morn,  
 Which the emerald nooks adorn;  
 Sweet as rosebuds bursting forth  
 From the richly-laden earth.  
 Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

The teeth it makes a pearly white,  
 So pure and lovely to the sight;  
 The gums assume a rosy hue,  
 The breath is sweet as violets blue;  
 While scented as the flowers of May,  
 Which cast their sweetness from each spray,  
 Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."



ALEXANDRIA AND ITS SUBURBS: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



1. Gabarrie, with an Arab house, south-west of the city.  
4. Old street in Arab quarter of the city.

2. Caesar's Camp, east of the city, towards Ramleh.  
5. Café of the Rossini Theatre, in the Old Port Town.

3. Bedouins watching events in the city.

MONTBARD.



## EGYPTIAN IRRIGATION.

"Egypt is the Gift of the River"—that is, of the Nile. This remark of old Herodotus will again and again be quoted, because it must for ever be true. In Mr. Stanley Lane Poole's useful little book of last year—one of the "Foreign Countries and British Colonies" series—the first two chapters give a striking description of the physical features of Upper and Lower Egypt. Were it not for the Nile, all that country would be part of the great African Desert; hard, dry, barren rock, with patches of gravel and sand, here a stony elevation, there a depression, the bed of an occasional torrent, or of a precarious pool. It would be like the Sahara, and not unlike much of the interior of Australia and of South Africa, beyond hope even of pastoral occupation. But down comes the Nile, flowing 3000 miles and more from the Equatorial Lakes and from the Abyssinian mountains, bursting its passage through the Nubian rock-barriers, and thence from Assouan, below the Cataracts, forming a stream greater than that of the Thames at London, often half a mile wide. It runs through a valley of ten miles breadth, between the Libyan and the Arabian hill-ranges, nearly all the way down to Cairo. This Valley of the Nile is the most ancient Egypt, including Thebes and Memphis, with their amazing monuments of an almost pre-historic rich and powerful civilisation. Below Cairo, the scene changes, as the mighty river, the parent of Egypt, approaching the sea within two hundred miles of its course, divides into several branches, spreading to the north-west and to the north-east, as well as due north. There were formerly seven of these; but only two are still fully open and in constant river-flow—namely, that of Rosetta and that of Damietta; the others have been reduced to canals or long ditches, but serve for the distribution of water.

This extensive tract of lowland is the Delta, so called from the shape of the Greek capital letter D, which is an equilateral triangle. The apex of the triangle is to the south, a few miles below Cairo. Its north-west point may be found at Alexandria, fourteen miles west of the Rosetta mouth of the Nile. Its north-east point is Damietta, now the most easterly mouth; but, in the ancient time, there were also the Tanitic mouth, near what has been made Port Said, and the Pelusiac, still further east. The Delta, in its present limits, measures about one hundred and sixty miles along each of its three sides. The north side, from Alexandria to Damietta, is not exactly the Mediterranean seacoast, but an inner shore-line, formed by several lagoons, of mixed salt and fresh water, separated from the sea by long sandbanks, but with a few entrances, and divided from each other by projecting tracts of lowland.

The Delta, which is thus about half the size of England, or nearly as large as Belgium and Holland, is well described by the author just mentioned: "The interior of the Delta is a wide level plain, intersected by a network of canals fed by the divided stream of the Nile, often running in ancient channels, and fenced in by high embankments. The whole plain is clothed with rich crops of all kinds of corn, and with the bright blossoms of the cotton-plant. Near the banks of the canals and river-arms are small villages and a few towns, generally erected high above the inundation on the lofty mounds of dark earth, the sites of ancient cities and temples, which are a prominent feature of the plain. At a distance the villages look almost a part of the mound; for the most part merely a cluster of mud huts, surrounded by dove-cotes and palm-groves, with a whitewashed minaret standing out from the confused mass. But many of these villages take a fair share in the trade which the fertilising Nile affords to the plain, and have developed into small but populous towns. They can be seen in every stage of progress, from the huddled heap of mud huts, piled up by the fellaheen who work the neighbouring water-wheel and sow the fields around, to the thriving town which boasts a high street and several mosques, with their minarets overtopping the houses and palm-trees. Houses and hovels are built of the same material, the inevitable Nile mud; though, for the better houses, in damp regions, the bricks are baked, a precaution unknown in the valley higher up." The principal towns are Damanhour, west of the Rosetta branch, with a population of 25,000, with considerable factories for cleaning cotton and preparing it for export; Mansourah, on the Damietta branch; and Tanta, between the two, connected by railway with each other, and with Alexandria and Cairo; also Zagazig, a town of 40,000 inhabitants, the centre of the cotton trade, situated in the most fertile and best cultivated region. Near Zagazig passes the Fresh Water Canal, which conveys the water of the Nile eastward to Ismailia, and thence southward to Suez, and upon which the Suez Canal flutings are dependent for their supply of fresh water. Other places of district traffic are Benha, famed for fruit; Samanoud, on the Damietta or eastern branch of the Nile; El Kebireh, between Samanoud and Tanta, in the centre; and Ramanieh, Dessouk, and Fouah, on the western branch; in addition to the seaward towns of Rosetta and Damietta, which, indeed, are not actually upon the seashore.

The agricultural productiveness of the Delta, and likewise of the Upper Nile Valley, is owing to the fertilising properties of the river mud. A chemical analysis of this deposit gives the following component parts:—Alumen .48, carbonate of lime .18, water .11, carbon .9, oxide of iron .6, silica .4, carbonate of magnesia .4. The soil formed by this deposit will bear three crops in the year, with the aid of artificial watering, and is completely restored to its original fertility by the annual inundation. This begins in the latter part of June, and rises throughout July and August, "not regularly, but by a series of leaps," while the fellaheen or peasants are busily clearing and opening the irrigation canals and trenches all over the country. The Nile attains its full height, rising in good years about 25 ft. in the Nilometer at Cairo, in the month of September, and thence falls so gradually that it is considered to be "high Nile" till February. Every inch in the measurement of the final height is of extreme importance; a slight excess means a destructive flood; a slight deficiency leaves much land unproductive for the season. The Nile ought not to overflow its banks, which are kept somewhat higher than the surrounding country; but the water is let out of the river by canals, the entrance to each of which has been closed by dams till an appointed day. The canal of Cairo is usually opened by the Governor, with much ceremonial pomp, cutting through a pillar of earth called "the Bride of the Nile," which stands for the virgin who was sacrificed in heathen times to the River-God. At this signal all the canals along the river are opened; there are many intercepting dams along the canals, turning the water aside, to right and left, through sluices and trenches, to saturate for a time the neighbouring fields. When this has been done sufficiently in one part, the canal dam is cut to allow the stream to pass on to the next district in its course. A large staff of official engineers superintend these operations, and all the dams and sluices are carefully inspected before the rising of the Nile.

The general course of Egyptian agriculture is vividly described in Mr. Stanley Lane Poole's little book: "As soon as the river has subsided enough to let the moist clayey surface of the soil appear, the principal crops of the winter season are sown. This is the chief of the three agricultural seasons

in Egypt, and indeed in the Upper Valley the only important season. It is now that the wheat, barley, beans, lentils, chick-peas, lupins, clover, and vetches, are sprinkled over the soft mould, which breaks of itself, seldom subjected even to the superficial scratching of the primitive Egyptian plough. The seed is pressed in by cattle driven over it, dragging palm branches, or a toothed roller is passed across. These crops come to maturity about March and April, the great harvest time of Egypt. The harvesting is a very simple process; the stalks are cut by the sickle, or pulled up by the roots, and heaped together in the middle of the field. A waggon with sharp iron wheels is dragged by oxen over the heap, round and round, till both ear and stalk are chopped up small. The grain is then separated by the simple and ancient expedient of throwing the chopped heap about in the wind, when the light chaff and straw fly away from the grain. No other threshing or winnowing is usual, but a sieve is sometimes used to clear the grain still farther. The corn has to be further cleansed before grinding." Only this winter crop is produced by "rey" lands, which term means those naturally covered by the inundation of the Nile. The lands which require artificial appliances to bring water upon them are called "sharakly" lands; and most of the Delta is in this position. By means of artificial watering, those lands get two additional crops in the year. After yielding their winter crop in April, the fields are watered for a summer crop; wide tracts are sown with rice, cotton, and indigo. In the short autumn season, from August to October, they produce the harvest of maize and millet, furnishing the staple food of the Egyptian peasant. Rice, however, if sown in May, is not gathered till November; and cotton is also late. Sugar, tobacco, and other semi-tropical products, are raised in Egypt. The sugar produced there, 30,000 tons, is valued at £600,000 for the year. The annual export of corn, chiefly wheat and beans, is one million quarters, worth £1,750,000, of which quantity England takes about three-fourths. The average cotton crop is 280,000,000 lb. weight, valued at £9,000,000 sterling; and two-thirds of this comes to England. The cotton-seed is also an article of commerce worth nearly £2,000,000 a year, mostly exported to England for crushing, to manufacture oil-cake. Agriculture, with peculiar advantages, and with a great variety of production, is the all-important concern of Egypt. But it needs the constant aid of human industry to water the land. The primitive rude machines, which have been used with little improvement since the time of Pharaoh and Joseph, are observed by every traveller. They are, first, the "shadoof," a long pole with a bucket or jar hanging by a rope at one end, and with a weight of clay at the other forming a balance laid across a bar, so that the bucket, having been let down into the canal and filled with water, can easily be raised by the help of the counter-weight; secondly, the water-wheel or "sakiyeh," having a series of buckets fixed around its rim, and worked by an ox, horse, or donkey, or by men and women; thirdly, the "tabut," a fan-shaped engine, which casts the water horizontally over the ground. These customary mechanical aids to the toiling fellaheen become available when there is water for them to use.

But there are extensive tracts of land which would be precluded by their local situation from receiving this benefit, if they were left to the unassisted movement of the river waters through the canals and trenches. To remedy the deficiency of this natural agency, Mr. Edward Easton, C.E., is constructing, in different positions of the Delta, a series of powerful pumping stations, by which the waters of the Nile are raised to higher levels, and are thence distributed for the irrigation of large domains, the property of several companies, in which immense capital has been invested. These great and useful enterprises, altogether representing about three millions sterling of money, seem to claim particular notice at a moment when the interruption of peace and good order in Egypt has put in jeopardy a vast amount of British interests concerned in the agricultural and commercial development of that country. A glance at our Sketch Map, showing the local positions of the engineering works for artificial irrigation, and the estates connected with them, displays how Lower Egypt in every direction, west and north-west, north-east, and south, has become the seat of these important and costly operations. In the south, above Cairo, there is the Bedreschin estate, which extends twenty-two miles alongside the railway and the Nile. Below Cairo, on the western or Rosetta branch of the Nile, there is the great pumping station of Khatatbe, which lifts a million and a half tons of water daily; and, a hundred miles lower down that stream, at Dessouk and Atfeh, there are other pumping stations, with a complete system of irrigation for those territories and for Kom-el-Akdar, which is within a short distance of Alexandria. The main river of the Delta, however, is the Damietta Lower Nile, passing Benha, Zifta, Samanoud, and Mansourah, and turning north-east to reach the Mediterranean at the verge of Lake Menzaleh. In that region beyond Mansourah, in a tract of lowland approaching the sea, but having Lake Menzaleh to the east and Lake Bourlos to the west, so as to form a peninsula, are the Belcassee and Beltime domains, which will be served by the pumping station at Cherbine, by the aid of a canal twenty-eight miles long conveying the water from Cherbine to Beltime. All these places will be found in our Map.

It was three years ago, in June, 1879, that the first step was taken by the Egyptian Government ceding Beltime to Messrs. the Comte Du Tillet and E. Cluzet, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Edward Easton, as well as Belcassee, which the same French gentlemen had acquired from Ragheb Pasha, and the neighbouring property of Semahieh. The Beltime Land and Irrigation Company, of which the chairman is the Duke of Sutherland, owns both estates, comprising about 17,500 acres, with a concession in perpetuity of the exclusive right to construct and work the pumping station and irrigating canal. The capital of this company is £240,000, one third of which is reserved for issue in Egypt. Great progress has been made in the year and a half since it began the undertaking; and much regret was felt last month at the announcement that the European officials in charge were compelled to quit their posts, under consular advice, because of the disturbed state of Egypt. The natural features of this district are rather interesting. Lake Bourlos, somewhat resembling Lake Menzaleh, the aspect of which is familiar to passengers by the Suez Canal, is a large shallow piece of brackish water, with many shoals and sandbanks, having, at certain seasons, a communication with the sea, through the ancient Sebennitic Nile mouth, by which small vessels can pass to and fro between Bourlos or Beltime and Alexandria. The land on the eastern shore of this lake was formed by alluvial deposits, by successive accumulations of Nile mud, silt and sand, and organic vegetable remains. It has, for many centuries past, been cut off from the Nile by the sea-sands drifting in and stopping up the former Sebennitic mouth of that river. The rainfall is insufficient, and is quickly absorbed by the thirsty soil, and by evaporation. Hence, the greater part of this region lies arid and desolate, overgrown with heather and brambles. There are some lower plots, which are the beds of small temporary lakes of brackish water, at times when the rise of the Nile augments Lake Bourlos; at other times they are dry, salt and barren. Sand-hillocks and moving sand-drifts diversify the level surface. Never-

theless, there is a great deal of very good argillaceous soil, 3 ft. to 4 ft. deep, containing much humus, and needing only irrigation to be again productive as it was in former ages. The ruins of numerous ancient villages attest its good inherent quality; but now the whole peninsula has barely 3000 inhabitants, mostly seamen and fishermen, some gathering dates from the numerous palm-trees on the shore, a few growing figs, gourds, or melons, with little trouble, others weaving baskets of palm-leaves for sale. These poor people have gladly accepted employment, with good wages, from the Beltime Land and Irrigation Company. The clearing and leveling of the rough lands, the making of the canal from the Damietta branch of the Nile, and the works at Cherbine connected with the pumping station, have demanded a large amount of native labour, as well as of British capital and scientific skill. We will not enter into the Company's calculations of expected profits. It should be observed, however, that the Company intend to sell water to native landowners and farmers, who would willingly pay for irrigation yearly at the rate of £1 per acre; it is proposed also to sell the lands of the Company, when properly brought into cultivation. The beneficent effect of such an enterprise upon the condition of the miserable fellaheen is manifest without a word of comment. The Egyptian Government of 1879 granted exemption from taxes upon the Beltime estate for five years; but after June, 1884, the land actually cultivated will be charged with land-tax, and the whole estate after June 1889. By the end of last year, 1881, the foundations for the pumping station at Cherbine, for the basins, inlets, buildings, and machinery were successfully completed under the superintendence of Mr. H. C. Anderson, and the construction of the canal was begun; it would have been in a condition, by this time, to supply water as far as Semahieh, one-third the length; and probably to Beltime at the end of August. But all this useful work, at the very season when its first benefits should have been realised, has been stopped by recent deplorable events.

At the north-west angle of the Delta, in the region between Alexandria, Lake Mareotis, and the Rosetta branch of the Nile, lies another group of valuable and promising irrigation lands, with their engineering works, belonging to the "Delta du Nil Company (Limited)," which was originally formed at Paris, in August, 1880. Some of the English Directors are the same who are on the Boards of the Beltime and the Bedreschin Estates and the Alexandria Waterworks' Companies; while Mr. E. Easton is professional engineer to them all. This particular company owns, on the left bank of the Rosetta Lower Nile, the estates of Kom-el-Akdar and Atfeh, with a canal and pumping station constructed at a cost of £100,000; and on the right bank of that river, directly opposite Atfeh, the estate of Dessouk; making altogether forty thousand acres or more, conveniently accessible from Alexandria by the railway, by the high road, and by the Mahmoudieh navigable canal. The Kom-el-Akdar estate has had already expended upon its improvement the sum of £300,000, and is in a perfect state of cultivation. The irrigation canal which has been completed, with the Atfeh pumping station, is capable of not only supplying both the Atfeh and the Kom-el-Akdar lands, but of also furnishing enough water for sale to serve forty or fifty thousand acres besides, which signifies a yearly income of £40,000 to the Company raising and dispensing the water. All this good had been done within three hours' journey of Alexandria, by the enterprise and exertions of our countrymen, following those of the able French originators of the work.

The water supply of that great commercial city, for drinking and washing purposes, was another gift of European capitalists and engineers. The Duke of Sutherland presides over the Alexandria Waterworks Company, with four other London gentlemen as Directors, and with a capital of £350,000. They purchased from the late Khedive, and now hold in perpetuity, the concession formerly granted to a French company, with the establishment which was then formed to draw Nile water from the Mahmoudieh Canal, bring it to the city by a canal of their own, and distribute it, by mains and pipes, for the use of the townspeople. Alexandria, which had nearly 220,000 inhabitants, as well as Ramleh, where many Europeans resided, was entirely destitute of a natural supply of fresh water, as there are no streams or springs in the neighbourhood. The public service, in the barracks, police stations, and palaces, and in watering the roads and maintaining fountains, required a large quantity; so did the railway, the warehouses, factories, and cotton-pressing establishments: and there was an increasing private consumption in houses and gardens. Pumping at the source of supply is necessary only in the times of low Nile; the engines, the filter-beds, the great reservoir at Kom-el-Dik, and the distributing apparatus, are efficiently complete. Mr. Cornish, who had the superintendence, bravely stood at his post when nearly all the other Europeans had fled from Alexandria. The Company had no intention of giving up their works, for which they have paid the Egyptian Government £300,000, and upon which, together with the purchase of the neighbouring works of Ramleh, they have since expended more than £100,000.

One of the Land and Irrigation Companies whose operations in Egypt are worthy of notice is that which occupies the district of Bedreschin, situated on the left bank of the Nile, and adjacent to three stations on the Upper Egypt Railway, from fourteen miles above Cairo, extending southward with a length of twenty-five miles. It is part of the Egyptian State Domains, but has been leased from the Government, with power of purchase, by a French gentleman, M. F. Solhaune, with whom Mr. Edward Easton and others have associated themselves. In all these instances, it is a settled principle of action that the land, after being reclaimed and provided with adequate means of irrigation and drainage, shall be resold to the Egyptians, under very favourable conditions with regard to payment. It is commonly said that the soil of the Nile Valley, above Cairo, is even more fertile than that of the Delta.

Our readers will hereupon make their own reflections. The British proprietary, industrial, and commercial interests, as we see, in the Land of the Nile, amount to many millions sterling. But these interests should be strictly distinguished from those of bondholders and the late Financial Control; and one would have thought them likely to be preserved by amicable relations with any *de facto* Government in Egypt, rather than by a forcible intervention in the domestic affairs of that country, with its recognised administrative independence as a vassal province of the Ottoman Empire.

The competition at the Royal Academy of Music for the Charles Lucas Medal was decided last Saturday, the medal being awarded to William G. Wood.

At a meeting of the Berwick-on-Tweed Committee in connection with the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the gale in October last, it was stated that the local subscription amounted to over £5000, and, after deducting expenses, it was agreed to remit the money to the central fund, which amounts to £50,000. This is now being invested in railway securities. The widows and families of the fishermen who perished are in receipt of sums ranging from 5s. to 27s. 6d. per week.



## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 20, 1880) of Mr. James Dixon, late of No. 123, Westbourne-terrace, who died on May 17 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by William Thompson Dixon, the brother, and James Dixon, the son, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate being upwards of £131,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Blanche Elizabeth Dixon, £1000, furniture to be selected by her to the value of £500, and the interest and dividends of £10,000 for life, in addition to the benefit derived by her under their marriage settlement; to his brother Robert an annuity of £100; to his executors £100 each; and the residue of his real and personal estate to or upon trust for his two sons, James and Henry.

The will (dated Nov. 16, 1875), with seven codicils (dated June 11 and Dec. 18, 1878; Aug. 19 and Sept. 27, 1880; and May 2 and Nov. 30, 1881), of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, late of No. 36, Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, and of the Pickering, Fulmer, Bucks, who died on April 22 last, was proved on the 11th inst. by Edwin Charles Perry, the son, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £66,000. The testator leaves to his wife £3500; to his daughter, Lady Hogg, £3000; to his daughters, Hilda and Helen, £5000 each; to Edwin Smart, £250; to his coachman, Watts, if in his service at the time of his decease, £50; to his executors, £100 each; and the residue of his estate to his sons, Edwin and Alfred, in equal shares. The deceased was M.P. for Devonport from May 1854, to Aug. 1859.

The will (dated Sept. 26, 1881) of Mr. Ebenezer Thomas Clarkson, late of The Circus, Bath, who died on May 20 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Thomas Reeder Clarkson and Frederick William Clarkson, the sons, and Samuel Barker Booth, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £62,000. The testator distributes his furniture, plate, pictures, books, and effects among his four children; and bequeaths, upon trust, for his daughters, Elizabeth Sophia and Rosa Caroline, £9000 each; and legacies to nephews, nieces, and servants. The residue of his estate and effects, real and personal, he divides between his said two sons.

The will (dated Nov. 3, 1880) of Sir Piers Mostyn, Bart., J.P., D.L., late of Talacre, Flintshire, who died on May 14 last, was proved on the 7th inst. by Sir Piers William Mostyn, Bart., the son, William Mostyn, the brother, and Lord Lovat, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to nearly £40,000. The testator leaves to his wife £1500, all her jewels, and a carriage, and the use for life of such of the family jewels as she may select; subject thereto he bequeaths the family jewels and all his furniture, plate, pictures, books, household effects, horses, carriages, cattle, farming stock, and crops to his eldest son, the present Baronet; to each of his daughters who may become professed members of any religious society or community, £1000; to each of his other daughters, excepting Viscountess Southwell and Mrs. De Trafford, who are already provided for by their settlements, £4000; and the residue of all his securities for money, life assurance policies, and the unappointed part of the moneys raiseable under his marriage settlement, together with £10,000 which he charges on his Holywell estate, between his younger sons. The residue of his property he gives to his eldest son.

The will (dated April 11, 1875) of the Right Hon. Sir John Holker, P.C., late of No. 46, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, who died on May 24 last, was proved on the 13th inst. by Dame Mary Lucia Holker, the widow and the acting executrix, the value of the personal estate exceeding £26,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate, whatsoever and wheresoever, to his wife for her own absolute use and benefit.

The will (dated Aug. 26, 1871) of Mrs. Mary Sarah Burd, wife of Mr. James Merrifield Burd, late of No. 36, Connaught-square, Hyde Park, who died on May 4 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Walter Scadding, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate over which she had a disposing power amounting to more than £24,000. The testatrix bequeaths £5300 Government stock upon trust for her sister Mrs. Clutterbuck for life; £5800 Government stock upon trust for her sister Mrs. Olive for life; she also leaves two houses to each of her said sisters for their lives, and then to her nephews, Richard and Charles Clutterbuck. There are legacies to her sister Mrs. Blandford, executors, coachman, and others, and the residue of the personalty, including the reversion to the said two sums of stock, to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner.

The will (dated Oct. 17, 1878) of Aymard Marie Christian, Marquis de Nicolay, late of No. 80, Rue de Lille, Paris, was proved in London on the 16th ult. by Adelaide Hyacinthe de Pongières, Marquise Christian de Nicolay, the widow, the personal estate in this country exceeding £17,000. The testator leaves his estate at Ivors to his son Antoine, and his estates at Beaune to his daughter Aymardine Countess de Lorge. The other dispositions are in favour of his wife and his son Roger.

The will (dated Sept. 25, 1876), with a codicil (dated Nov. 14, 1881), of the Rev. William Brice Ady, Archdeacon of Colchester, late of Little Baddow, Essex, who died on April 21 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by Francis Eustace Ady and the Rev. William Henry Ady, the sons, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £10,000. The testator, after bequeathing £500 to his wife, Mrs. Emilie Ady, leaves the residue of his personal estate, upon trust, for her for life, and then for his said two sons and his daughter, Mrs. Bramston.

The will of the Hon. Dame Elizabeth Henniker, late of No. 7, Montpelier-crescent, Brighton, who died on May 23 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Sir Brydges Powell Henniker, Bart., the son and sole executor, to whom she leaves all her property. The personal estate is sworn under a nominal sum, the bulk of the property passing under settlement.

The totals of the American and Canadian Food Supply last week were 528 cattle, 914 sheep, 2735 quarters of beef, and 60 carcasses of mutton.

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## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

E.H.—We have not a copy of the Manual to refer to.  
N.R. (Freckenham).—Try this line of play in No. 2001. After 1. B takes R P, P takes B; 2. Q to R 8th, R to K B 3rd, how do you propose to mate in two moves?  
G.M.S. (Bath).—We cannot devote more space to analysis of No. 2001, but we are satisfied that the problem cannot be solved in four moves by way of 1. Kt takes P (ch).  
ALPHA.—Look again, please, at your original move. There is no defence against it.  
PILGRIM (Preston).—We have not yet had an opportunity of referring to M. Lepretelle's problem. Glad to note that you have conquered No. 2001.  
E.B. (Milan).—We see no special advantage springing from the variation you suggest.  
C.C. (Dulston).—Thanks for your note and the extended analysis.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 1999 and 2000 received from John Perkins; and of No. 2000 from Rev. John Willis (Portland, U.S.A.), W.W. Nicholson, and C.P. (Paterson, N.J., U.S.A.).  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2001 received from J.R. (Edinburgh), Pilgrim, John Perkins, Norman Rumbelow, Shadforth, Pierce Jones, G.W. Crookley, E. Bohnstedt (Milan), Gyp, A. Chapman, Alice A. Lawton, and Bosworth.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2002 received from Ada (Bridgewater), John Tucker, K. (Bridgewater), Bosworth, F. Wallis, New Forest, John Perkins, Donald Mackay, Pierce Jones, Alice A. Lawton, W.W. Nicholson, Pilgrim, and E. Bohnstedt (Milan).  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 2003 received from H.R. Bosworth, E.L.G. Cant, F. Johnston, Onno, Sudbury (Sud. 10), J.R. (Blyth), C.S. Wood, F. Wallis, E.E.H. John Perkins, S. Farrant, G.L. Mayo, G. Seymour, T.H. Holdron, Ben. Nevil, S. Lowndes, L. Sharrowood, Ernest Sharrowood, H. Reeve, T. Greenbank, A. Wigmore, G.W. Law, M.O. Malloran, R. Jessop, S. Bullen, W. Hillier, W. Warren, H. Blacklock, L. Wyman, J.G. Anstee, L. Falcon (Antwerp), E. Casella (Paris), L.L. Greenaway, N.S. Harris, Jupiter Junior, Otto Funder (Ghent), Aaron Harper, Harry Springthorpe, Nerina, R. Robinson, G.S. Giddid, H. Lucas, R.R. Wood, T. Waters, N.H. Mullen, Anna M. Kilner, Jumbo, Shadforth, Rev. R. Gibbins, New Forest, Woodliffe, J.G. Churchill, Pilgrim, Antonio F. Mesley, R.H. Brooks, Pierce Jones, G.W. Crookley, Senex Solitarius, Meyna, W.H. Hughes, Norman Rumbelow, J. Hall, Gyp, Smutch, E. Loudon, S.W. Mann, and J.F. Brazier.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1999.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Kt to K 3rd. K takes Kt\*  
2. K to Q 5th. K moves  
3. Kt mates accordingly.

\* If Black play 1. K to K 4th, the continuation is 2. Kt to Q 7th (ch), &c.

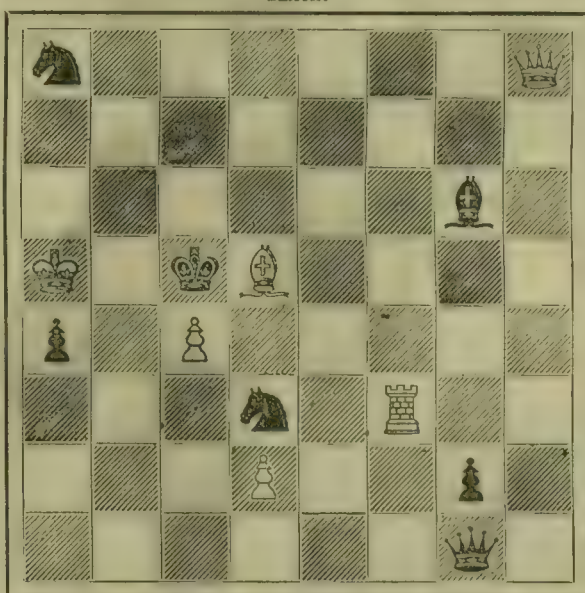
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2000.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to K sq. Any move  
2. Mates accordingly.

## PROBLEM No. 2005.

By D. W. CLARK, of Barnaul, Siberia.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The following is the programme for the meeting to be held at Manchester during the week commencing the 21st inst.:

Class I.—Tournament. Entrance fee, £1 1s. First prize, £20; second prize, £10; third prize, £5. Open to all provincial amateurs, and to metropolitan amateurs, by permission of the committee. The winner of the first prize in this class has one game, and of the second prize half a game, deducted from his score at subsequent meetings.

Class II.—Tournament. Entrance fee, 10s. 6d. First prize, £10; second prize, £5; third prize, £2 1s. Open to amateurs not strong enough for Class I. The executive committee (consisting of the members of the general committee present at the meeting, and of the local committee, treasurer, and honorary secretaries) reserve the right of diminishing the prizes in either of the above classes in which there may not be eight entries. A time limit of twenty moves to the hour is to be observed in each of these classes. The first move in these matches will be arranged in the usual way, and the player who has the move shall play with the white men, and shall be bound to take down and furnish to the executive committee a correct record of the moves in the game. A prize may be withheld from any competitor failing to comply with this regulation. The competitors in these classes are expected to play in both parts of the day, but will not be called upon to complete more than two match games in the same day unless they choose. Persons wishing to compete in either of the above tournaments must send in their names, with their subscription and entrance fee, to Mr. Wilson, prior to the meeting; no entry will be acknowledged unless accompanied with the remittance.

Evening Tournament, No. 1; sixteen players. Entrance fee, 5s.; with the addition of an equal amount from the funds of the Association. First prize, £5; second prize, £3. Handicap Tournament of eight or sixteen players. Entrance fee, 2s. 6d.; with the addition of an equal amount from the funds of the Association. The prizes will be apportioned in the same ratio as the preceding tournament. These two tournaments are intended to be played in the evenings, and the entrance for them must be made by or before six o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, Aug. 1, when they will commence. They will be played on the principle of pairing the players. A third Tournament, entrance 2s. 6d., with a similar addition from the funds of the Association, will be formed, if desired, of those who happen to be thrown out in the early part of the preceding Tournaments, and of any others who may wish to join. The entries for this Tournament, which is also to be played in the evening, are to be completed at six p.m. on Thursday, Aug. 3. Prizes will be apportioned as in the two other Tournaments. In these Tournaments there will be a time limit of five minutes after notice—i.e., when a player thinks that his opponent has taken sufficient time to consider his move, he may give him notice to move within five minutes, or to forfeit the game. The Memorial Prize of £5, given by Mrs. Rimington Wilson, and depending upon the scores at this and two previous meetings, will be awarded after this present meeting.

Play will commence on Monday evening, July 31, 1882, at seven o'clock, and will be continued each day from 10.30 a.m. to 10.15 p.m., with an adjournment from 3.30 p.m. to 6.0 p.m., for those who desire it. Any player failing to attend after the first evening within a quarter of an hour of the time appointed will be fined one shilling, and if half-an-hour behind time, will be liable either to a fine of half the entrance fee for the match in which he is engaged, or to have the game recorded against him, unless he can satisfy the executive committee of the reason for his detention. All fines shall be paid as directed by the executive committee and added to the funds of the Association. The business meeting of the Association will be held on Friday, Aug. 4, at 3.30 p.m., after which luncheon will be provided in the Restaurant at the Athenaeum. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each; exclusive of wine. The arrangement for each day's play will be made by the executive committee, and will be posted in the room as early as practicable. None of the games played may be published until a month after the conclusion of the meeting without the consent of the executive committee. Cheques and Post-office Orders should be made payable to Mr. J.S. Kipping, the treasurer; and sent to Mr. T. B. Wilson, 50, Market-street, Manchester. Orders to be on the Manchester office. All persons attending the meeting are considered pledged to observe the regulations or directions of the executive committee, and any disputed points which may arise shall be referred to their decision, which must be final. Arrangements will be made for finding opponents for members who may not wish to join in the matches or tournaments. Tournaments will also be arranged for visitors who may not be able to attend for more than one day, if sufficient entries are obtained. The Rev. G. A. Macdonnell will play simultaneous games with all comers, on some of the evenings. Entrance for these games, 1s. each.

## OBITUARY.

## CAPTAIN VAUGHAN-LEE.

Captain Vaughan Hanning Vaughan-Lee, J.P. and D.L., of Dillington, Somerset, and Rheola and Lanelay, in the county of Glamorgan, late M.P. for West Somersetshire, died at Dillington on the 7th inst. He was born Feb. 25, 1836, the only son of Mr. John Lee Lee, of Dillington, M.P. for Wells, by Jessie, his wife, only daughter of Mr. Edwards-Vaughan, of Rheola. He entered the Army as Ensign 21st Fusiliers in 1854, and retired when Captain in 1859, having served in the Crimean War, and having been present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, the siege of Sebastopol, the attack on the Redan, and the expedition to Kinburn. He was twice wounded. After taking up his residence at home, he was for some time Major of the Glamorganshire Light Infantry Militia, and High Sheriff of that county in 1871. In 1874 he assumed the additional surname of Vaughan, and in the same year was elected for West Somersetshire, which he continued to represent until he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, a short time since. Captain Vaughan-Lee married, Aug. 7, 1861, Clara Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. George Moore, of Appleby Hall, in the county of Leicester, and leaves four sons and four daughters.

## MR. HENRY KINGSCOTE.

Mr. Henry Robert Kingscote died on the 13th inst. He was born May 25, 1802, the second son of Mr. Thomas Kingscote, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Peyton, Bart., of Dodington, and was younger brother of the late Colonel Kingscote, of Kingscote, in the county of Gloucester, whose son is the present member for the Western Division of that county. Devoted to fox-hunting from his earliest years, he was long one of the most prominent members of sporting circles. After a while, however, his thoughts turned to religious and philanthropic pursuits, and he became mainly instrumental in promoting charitable and scriptural undertakings. In 1846 he addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury calling attention to the wants of the Church generally, and especially in regard to the employment of lay helpers. Mr. Kingscote was also a strenuous advocate and encourager of emigration. He married, July 11, 1833, Harriett Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Christopher T. Tower, of Weald Hall, Essex, and leaves issue. The Kingscotes, of Kingscote, are a remarkable instance of fixity of tenure. It is recorded that the present Colonel Kingscote inherits his estate, without increase or diminution, from Saxon times.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Francis John Gervais, of Cecil, county Tyrone, M.A., J.P., and D.L., High Sheriff, 1846, on the 8th inst., in his sixty-third year.

The Lady Dorothy Henrietta Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, fifth daughter of Charles William, fifth Earl Fitzwilliam, on the 10th inst., aged sixty.

Lady Egerton (Mary Warren), wife of Sir Robert Eyles Egerton, K.C.S.I., and daughter of Mr. William Hickey, on the 11th inst., at Grestford Lodge, Denbighshire, aged fifty-two.

Lady Fraser (Selina Charlotte), widow of Sir John Fraser, K.C.M.G., and daughter of Mr. William Baldwin, of Stede Hill, Kent, on the 1st inst., at Bath, aged eighty-four.

Rev. James Richard Brown, M.A., Rector of Hopesay, Shropshire, and previously for forty-two years Vicar of Knigh-ton, in the county of Radnor, on the 8th inst., at his rectory, near Ashton-on-Clun, aged seventy-four. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Radnorshire.

## SKETCHES OF EGYPT.

Our Special Artist who visited Egypt a few months ago to make sketches of the ordinary aspects of the country and the people, forming a series which we entitled "Egypt as it is," went up the Nile from Cairo to Philæ; and we have now to present, in addition to many preceding illustrations, those which he took between Girgeh and Kenneh, at Bellianeh, Dishneh, and Denderah, places to be recollected by every Nile tourist. There are many books which describe the picturesque scenes and costumes beheld in this part of Egypt by the traveller on board a steam-boat or a "dahabieh" bound for the interesting river-voyage to the First Cataract; but one of the most recent is "Palms and Temples," written by Mr. Julian Biddulph Arnold, and published by Messrs. Tinsley, Brothers. The author, who is a son of Mr. Edwin Arnold, formerly of the Indian Civil Service, and for some years past editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, made this trip, in company with his father and two ladies of their family, in the spring months of 1880; and his journal, full of graphic and vivid delineation of landscapes, buildings, monuments of antiquity, and the habitations and manners of native folk, was fortunately rescued from a peril which had nearly proved fatal to the lives of the party. Their dahabieh was wrecked in the river, by a sudden whirlwind, under the mountain Gebel Tookh, between Sohag and Girgeh; and it was with great difficulty that the four English passengers, with their servants and the crew of the vessel, were happily saved. Their luggage was for the most part lost; but the manuscript which has formed the substance of this agreeable volume in its earlier pages was cast ashore, so thoroughly moistened with Nile water that it is anything but "dry reading." We can heartily recommend the perusal of "Palms and Temples," from beginning to end; and the sixth chapter, following the narrative of this romantic disaster, contains some passing notices of Kenneh and other riverside towns and villages, which afford subjects for our Special Artist's present lot of sketches.

"Pretty and picturesque Bellianeh, standing in its green girdle of tall palms," has been mentioned in reference to some of our former illustrations. It is a rather large town, where a great fair or market is held at certain times, as described by Mr. Fairholt in his "Up the Nile" twenty years ago; the sale of copper and silver jewellery, bracelets, anklets, necklaces, finger-rings, and ear-rings, to deck the persons of the Egyptian damsels, particularly struck his attention. Eight miles from Bellianeh are the ruins of Abydos, one of the finest temples of Osiris, erected by the father of Rameses the Great. The river-course from Bellianeh up to Kenneh is above sixty miles, and crocodiles are frequently seen in this part, basking in the sun on the sandy islets. "Dishneh," we are told by an author whom Mr. Fairholt quotes, derives its name, signifying "amazement," or "bewilderment," from the extreme winding of the river, which puzzles the Arab to know the east from the west, and how he shall turn his face towards Mecca in saying his prayers as he passes by. Mr. Arnold says it is "a beautiful winding reach of the river," and he there observed, on the opposite bank, a tall mound of debris, "doubtless the ruined materials of an ancient city," with a village standing on the top. He much admired the Nile scenery of this part, "the bright and changing colours, the thick verdure of the banks, and the richness of the lands," presenting a wide expanse of green and fertile fields, while doum-trees, acacias, and date-palms, adorn the landscape. He notices here also the "shadouf" and the water-wheel, with the strong-limbed





ARABI PASHA.

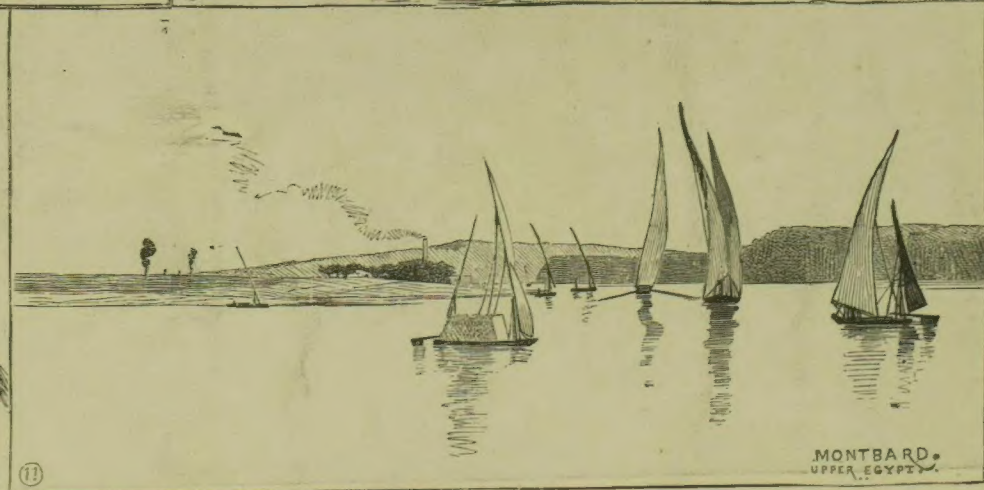
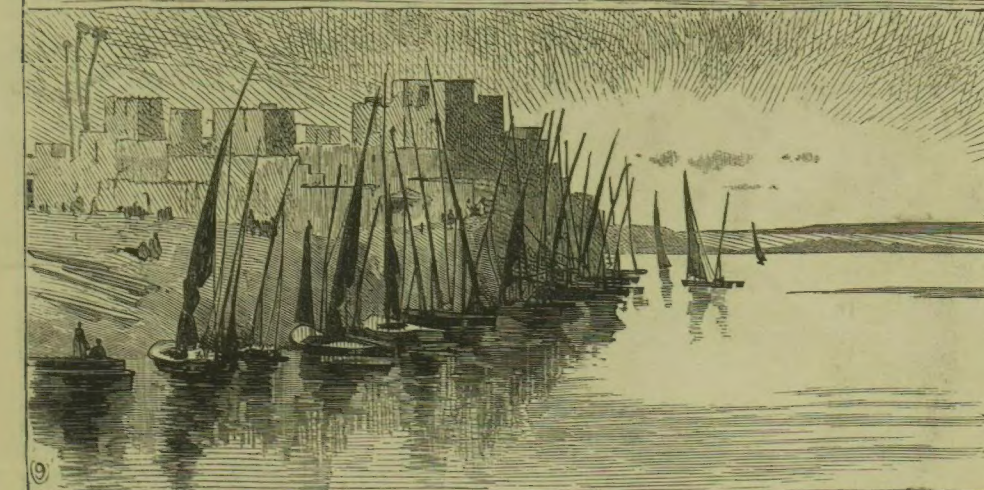
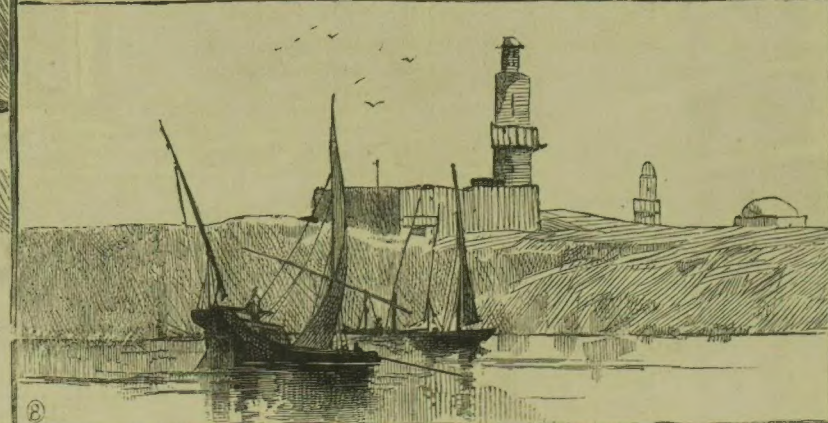
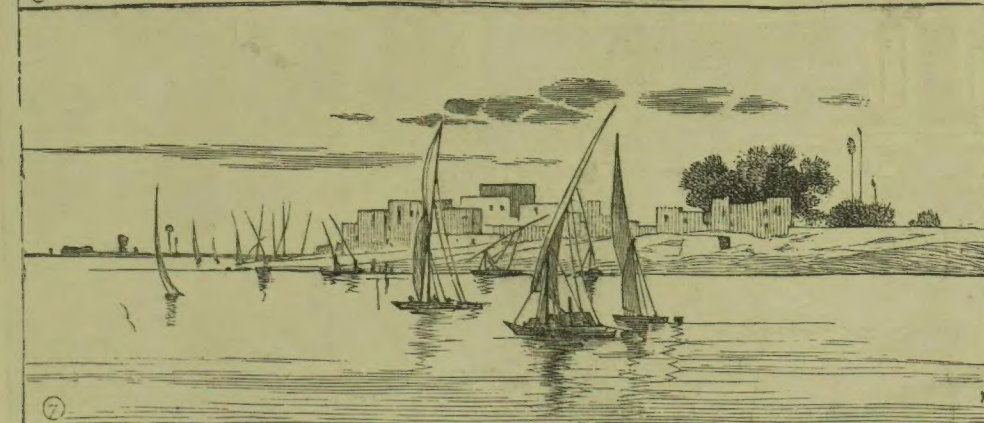
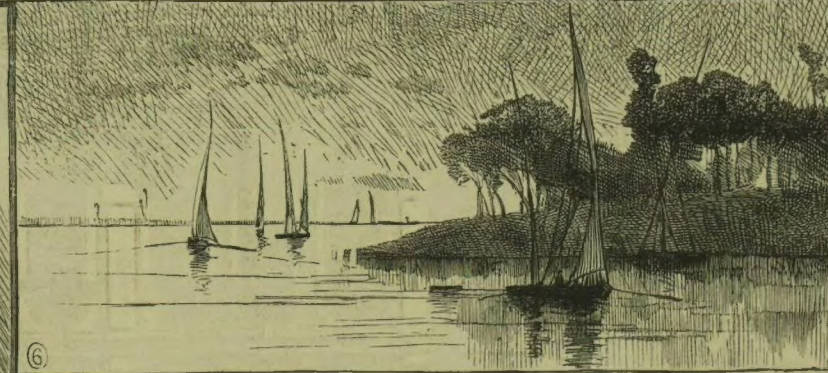
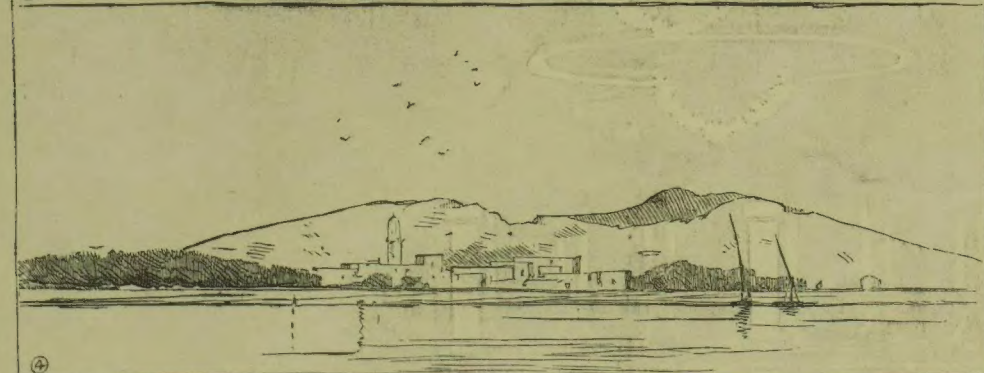
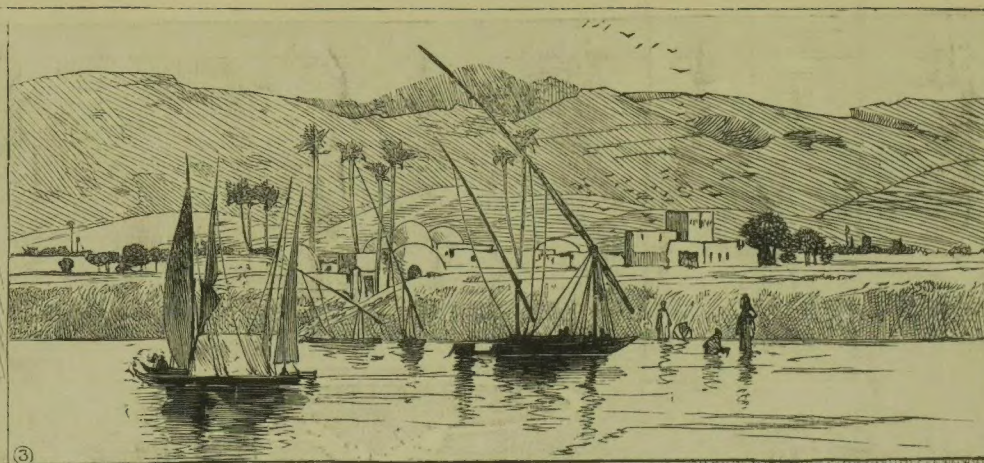
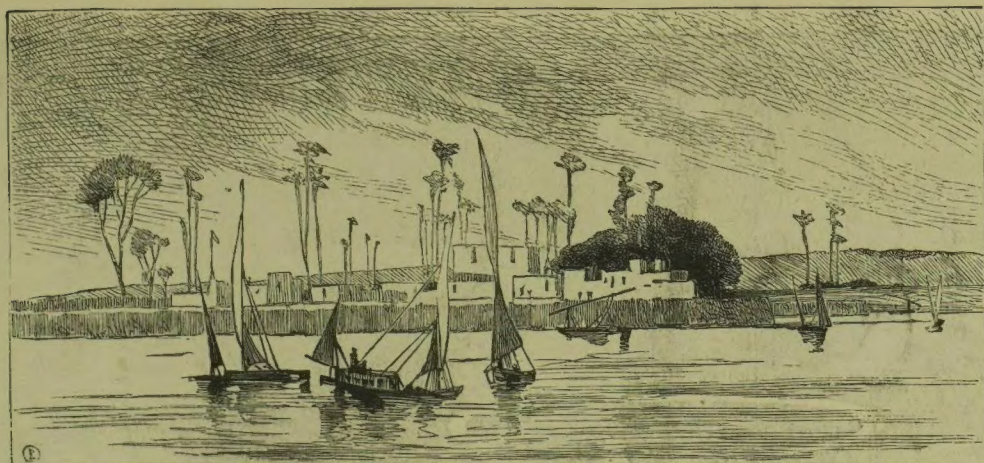
fellahs at their constant toil, spoken of this week in our account of Egyptian irrigation. Kennah, of which and its people our Artist furnishes several illustrations, is said to have 13,000 inhabitants. "It is," says Mr. Arnold, "one of the best arranged and cleanest places on the Nile;" but Mr. Fairholt found it "a great assemblage of dusty streets and mud houses." This town is famous for its pottery, "which seems to be manufactured and sold, both wholesale and retail, all over the place. Every street and corner has its shop of these earthenware pots, of all sorts of designs, large, small, round, oval, ornamented, plain, artistic, and fantastic; and I should say," Mr. Arnold ventures to add, "that were the inhabitants enterprising enough to fill the Kennah pots

with Nile water, they would seriously diminish the breadth and volume of that mighty river." The impudent and ungraceful dancing-girls who abound in this town, and who have earned it a bad moral reputation, are fancifully associated by Mr. Fairholt with the temple of Athor, the Egyptian Venus, which still stands, in a state of remarkable preservation, at Denderah, on the opposite bank of the Nile.

The sugar factory, which is introduced among our illustrations, is an occasional feature of Egyptian industry, with the richly verdant fields of sugar-cane, which reminds us that we are approaching semi-tropical latitudes. Sugar was cultivated in the Levant, and in the islands of the Mediterranean, ages before the Portuguese settlements on the

Atlantic, with the subsequent opening of trade round the Cape and to America, transferred the production of sugar to remote parts of the globe. It is now more than questionable whether this species of agricultural industry can ever be profitably carried on in any region of the Old World; and the efforts of Mohammed Ali and his successors in Egypt to force the sugar-culture there have probably occasioned much injury to the country and its people by exhausting the soil, by taking labour and the land from more useful crops, and with more loss than gain to the revenue. The annual quantity and value of Egyptian sugar produce will be found in another article of this week's publication.





MONTBARD.  
UPPER EGYPT.

1. Village of Denderah.  
7. Village of Dishneh.

2. A Black Almé, Kenneh.  
8. Mosques on left bank of Nile.

3. Arab Village on left bank of Nile.  
9. Town of Bellianeh.

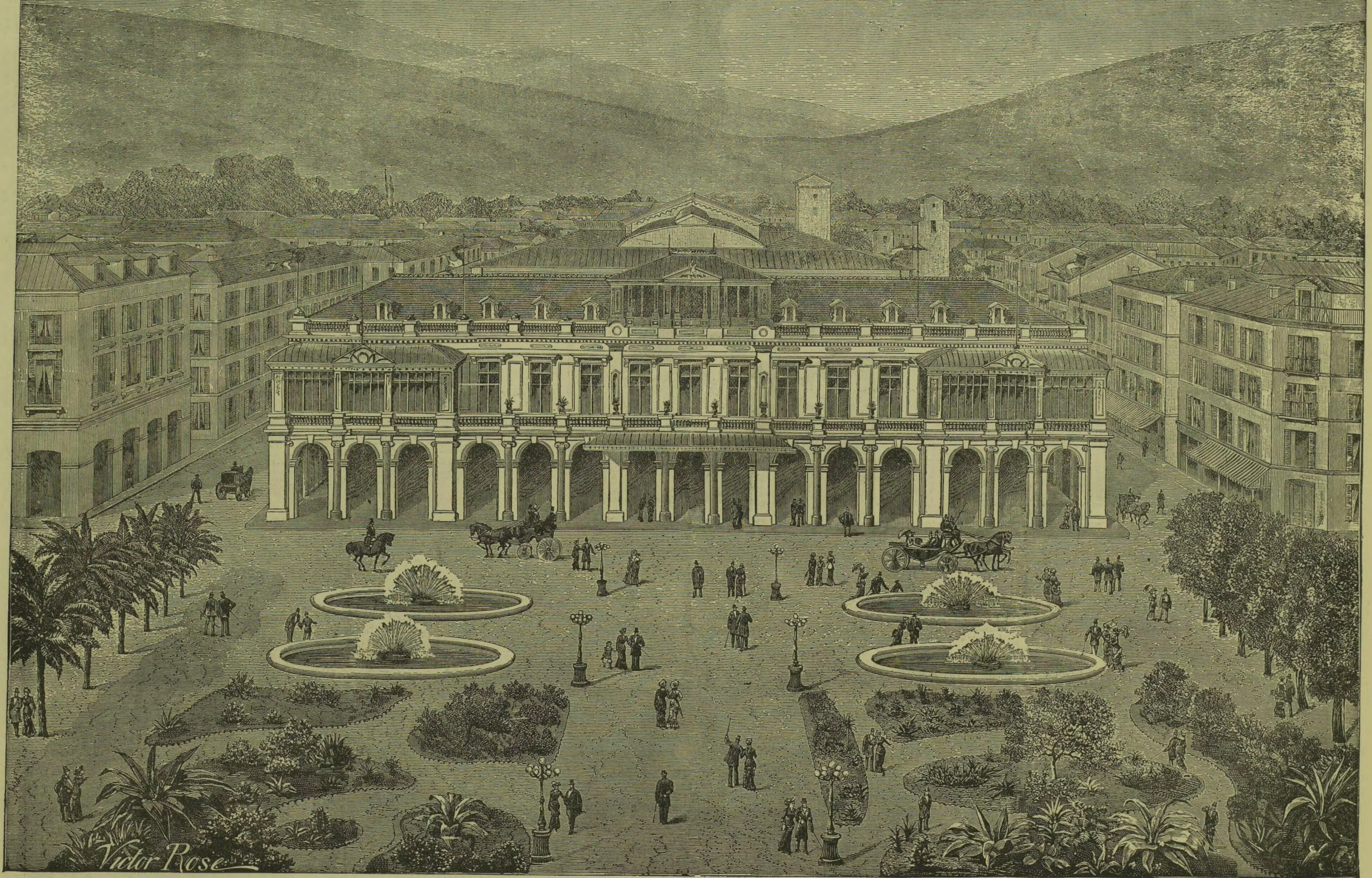
4. Town of Kenneh.  
10. An Egyptian Almé, of Kenneh.

5. A potter at Kenneh.  
11. A Sugar Factory on the Nile.

SKETCHES IN EGYPT, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST: UP THE NILE, FROM GIRGEH TO KENNEH.



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 le BARON de CASTILLON, Proprietor, Paris.  
 le COMTE D'ADHEMAR de CRANSAC, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, Proprietor, Nice and Paris.  
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## PROSPECTUS.

The Concession of the Casinos both at Nice and Hyères are exclusive; no similar institution is in existence at either place, and both Municipalities are bound by their contracts not to authorise or permit any similar Institution during the period of eighty years for which this Company's concession is granted. Under the laws of France gambling of any kind is prohibited.

Nice has now become so well known in England as the winter resort of thousands of English and Americans, who yearly flock southward in search of a milder climate, that its institutions practically possess an international character; and

it is believed that the present investment will commend itself to the notice of the large numbers of English investors acquainted with Nice, by whom its prospects of large and certain profits will at once be recognised.

The Company called "La Société Anonyme du Casino Municipal de la Ville de Nice" was duly incorporated in France in the year 1831, according to the Law of July, 1867, with the object of covering over the River Paillon at Nice, and utilising the land thus reclaimed for the construction of a Municipal Casino, and for building purposes, and with the further object of acquiring land and erecting public and other buildings in other towns.

For this purpose the Municipality of Nice has granted a subvention of 6,800,000f., payable by an annuity of 85,000f. for eighty years, and the exclusive right for eighty years to carry on the "Casino Municipal."

The erection of the "Casino de Nice" and the covering over of the River Paillon are being actively proceeded with according to plans which have been accepted by the public authorities.

The Contracts for its erection, fitting up (for the due performance of which substantial guarantees have been provided) stipulate, under daily penalties in case of default, for its completion in December next.

This Casino will be superior to any similar establishment now existing on the Continent, and will be the largest in the world, covering an area of more than 10,000 square mètres.

The Casino de Hyères will, under similar guaranteed contracts for its construction, be completed in December, 1883.

The land acquired by the Company in pursuance of the concession granted by the Municipality of Hyères comprises 40,000 square mètres between the town and the Jardin d'Acclimatation, and includes the Hôtel du Parc, one of the best and most frequented Hotels in the town, now doing a good business.

About 20,000 mètres of the land are devoted to the Casino and its grounds and annexes. The remainder is intended to be re-sold at a much enhanced price, consequent upon its proximity to the Casino.

The subventions have been duly and legally granted by the Municipalities of Nice and Hyères, and are an obligatory charge upon those respective towns.

## SECURITY.

The Debenture Capital is, and, by resolution of the Board passed on June 14 last, will remain the only charge on the whole of the freehold and other property of the Company, including the Casinos, Shops, Hotel, and other buildings, occupying about 50,000 square mètres, or nearly 12½ acres of ground in the very best part of the towns of Nice and Hyères, as well as the annual subventions from their Municipalities, viz. :—

Nice	85,000 francs per annum for eighty years.
Hyères	12,000 francs per annum for eighty years.

Besides the guarantees mentioned, the payment of the Interest and Bonds drawn for three years from date of this issue will be secured by a Cash Deposit with the well-known Credit Foncier of France, whose Bons de Caisse (Deposit Notes), payable on the due dates of the next six half-yearly Coupons, will be deposited in the hands of the London and South-Western Bank, Limited, 7, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C., thus making them practically an undoubted security, the period so provided for being greatly in excess of what is necessary to admit of both Casinos getting into full operation, and the Company into full receipt of its revenues.

## THE REVENUE OF THE COMPANY.

	Francs.
Annual Subventions from the Municipalities of Nice and Hyères, as above .. .. .	97,000
Annual Rents receivable under the various Leases already entered into for the Buffets and Restaurants, Cercle Massena, Hôtel du Parc, Cafés, Shops, Advertising Spaces, &c. .. .	612,000
	709,000
Less sum required for the Annual Interest and Drawings in the Total Debenture Capital .. .	459,955
Surplus Balance .. .. .	249,045

Thus it will be seen that the present Rents and Subventions alone exceed by nearly £10,000 the requirements for the service of the Debentures, without taking into account the gradual increase in rent as the terms for which the leases granted progress, nor of the profits arising from the working of the Casino, which are estimated at more than £40,000 per annum (1,000,000 francs).

As regards the rate of interest and redemption, and the nature of the Security, the Debentures resemble the "Obligations Communales," issued by the Credit Foncier of France, at 480 francs (£19 4s.) per Debenture, which form one of the standard investments of that country.

So large a part of the annual revenue of the Company being assured by the Municipal subventions, and by rents receivable under long leases, the Debentures now offered for subscription are exceptionally secured, and yield to the subscriber not only a Bonus profit of about 27 per cent, or £4 10s. per Debenture when redeemed, but in the meantime an interest of more than 5 per cent per annum upon the amount invested, the whole being fully secured upon Municipal subventions and landed property of ample value.

In addition to a positive security, these Debentures present to English Investors the following advantages not ordinarily possessed by mortgages upon real property :—

1. Facility of realisation, by reason of the Debentures being for the comparatively small sums of £20 each, to bearer, transferable by mere delivery, without registration or other formality.
2. Easy collection of interest by means of the half-yearly Interest-coupons attached to each debenture, which are payable in London or Paris, at holder's option.
3. Interest at more than 5 per cent per annum, a much higher rate than can now be obtained upon good mortgage investments in England.
4. The Bonus of £4 10s. per Debenture or £20 for every £15 10s. invested when each Debenture is drawn for redemption.

The Debentures will be delivered to the Subscribers upon payment of the full amount of £15 10s. per Debenture. Failure to pay any instalments will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

The formalities in the formation of the Company and the issue of the Bonds have all been duly and properly fulfilled. This question has been referred to an independent French Counsel of eminence, M. Choppin d'Arnouville, who has certified that everything is in order in this respect.

The Statutes of the Company, copies of the concessions, and plans and drawings of the properties and buildings, with authenticated translations of the several leases, can be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Newman, Stretton, Hilliard, and Willins, 75, Cornhill, London, E.C., Solicitors.

Prospectuses, with Forms of Application for Debentures, may be obtained of the London Agents, 31, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

July 20, 1882.

## CASINO MUNICIPAL DE LA VILLE DE NICE, SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME DULY INCORPORATED IN FRANCE.

Form of Application for Debentures to Bearer of £20 each (500f.), Bearing 16s. (20f.) interest per Annum, at the rate of £15 10s. per Debenture.

### ISSUE OF £250,000 DEBENTURES.

No. \_\_\_\_\_

To the LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, Limited, No. 7, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

I herewith remit the sum of £ \_\_\_\_\_, being a Deposit of £1 per Debenture upon \_\_\_\_\_ Debentures of the SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME CASINO MUNICIPAL DE LA VILLE DE NICE, for which number of Debentures I hereby apply, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number, and to make the remaining payments of £14 10s. per Debenture in accordance with the Prospectus dated July 20, 1882.

Name in full \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ July, 1882.





EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND INDUSTRY AT WORCESTER: EXHIBITION BUILDING ON SHRUB-HILL.

### THE WORCESTER EXHIBITION.

An Exhibition of "Fine Arts, Industries, and Historical Objects" was opened on Tuesday at Worcester, being quite a county affair, under the presidency of the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Beauchamp, supported by the Worcestershire noblemen and gentlemen, as well as by the Mayors and civic corporations of Worcester, Kidderminster, Evesham, Dudley, Droitwich, and Bewdley. The Mayor of Worcester, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Stallard, is Chairman of the directing Committee, and the authorities and public of that city have used their best efforts to promote the success of this laudable undertaking. A large and handsome building on Shrub Hill, formerly designed for the business of some ironworks, was secured, and £2000 has been spent on its adaptation to its new purpose. It is in convenient proximity to the Worcester Central Railway Station. It has been divided into four courts, at the north end of which is raised a gallery capable of holding 200 persons, with an organ in the centre. The floor of the nave is occupied by statuary, flower-beds, and space for a promenade. At night it will be lit up with the electric light inside and out, and gas has also been laid down to use in case of necessity. One of the courts is devoted exclusively to the fine arts, which are not limited to the works of local artists, but embrace the old masters and modern paintings as well as statuary. Among the pictures are master-

pieces of Landseer, Holman Hunt, and several landscapes by the local artist, B. W. Leader. In the industrial exhibits Worcester china forms a prominent feature, and the stand of the Worcester Royal porcelain work is replete with the choicest productions of ceramic art. There are also other products for which the county of Worcester has earned celebrity. The history of the county is also illustrated pictorially and by the exhibition of ancient charters. The exhibition will be kept open for three months.

Sir J. McGarel Hogg, accompanied by several members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, attended last Saturday at the head-quarters of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Southwark Bridge-road, and presented medals to the members of the Brigade who had during the past year exceptionally distinguished themselves by gallant deeds in preserving life.

The Duke of Westminster presided yesterday week at a meeting in Grosvenor House, where Lady Grosvenor distributed the prizes awarded to the successful exhibitors at the Smoke Abatement Exhibition held some months since at South Kensington. The report of the committee stated that nearly 1000 tests of the various appliances had been made. Two gold medals were awarded—one to Messrs. Thompson Brothers, of Leeds, for their kiln and baker's oven, and the other to the Dowson Economic Gas Company for cheap gas. It was resolved to form a Smoke Abatement Institution.



SKETCH MAP OF THE DELTA OF THE NILE, TO SHOW THE SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION AND LAND RECLAMATION.